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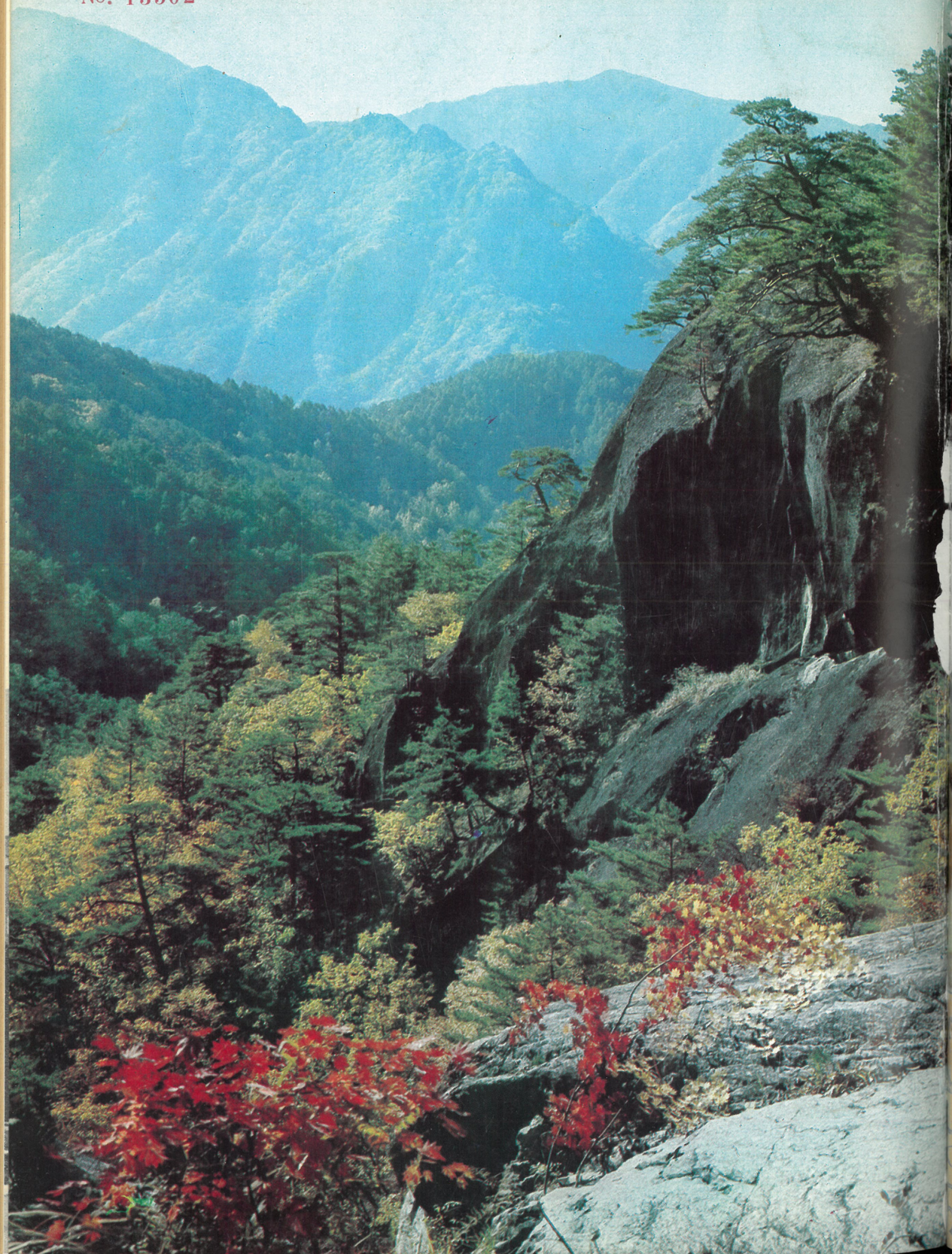

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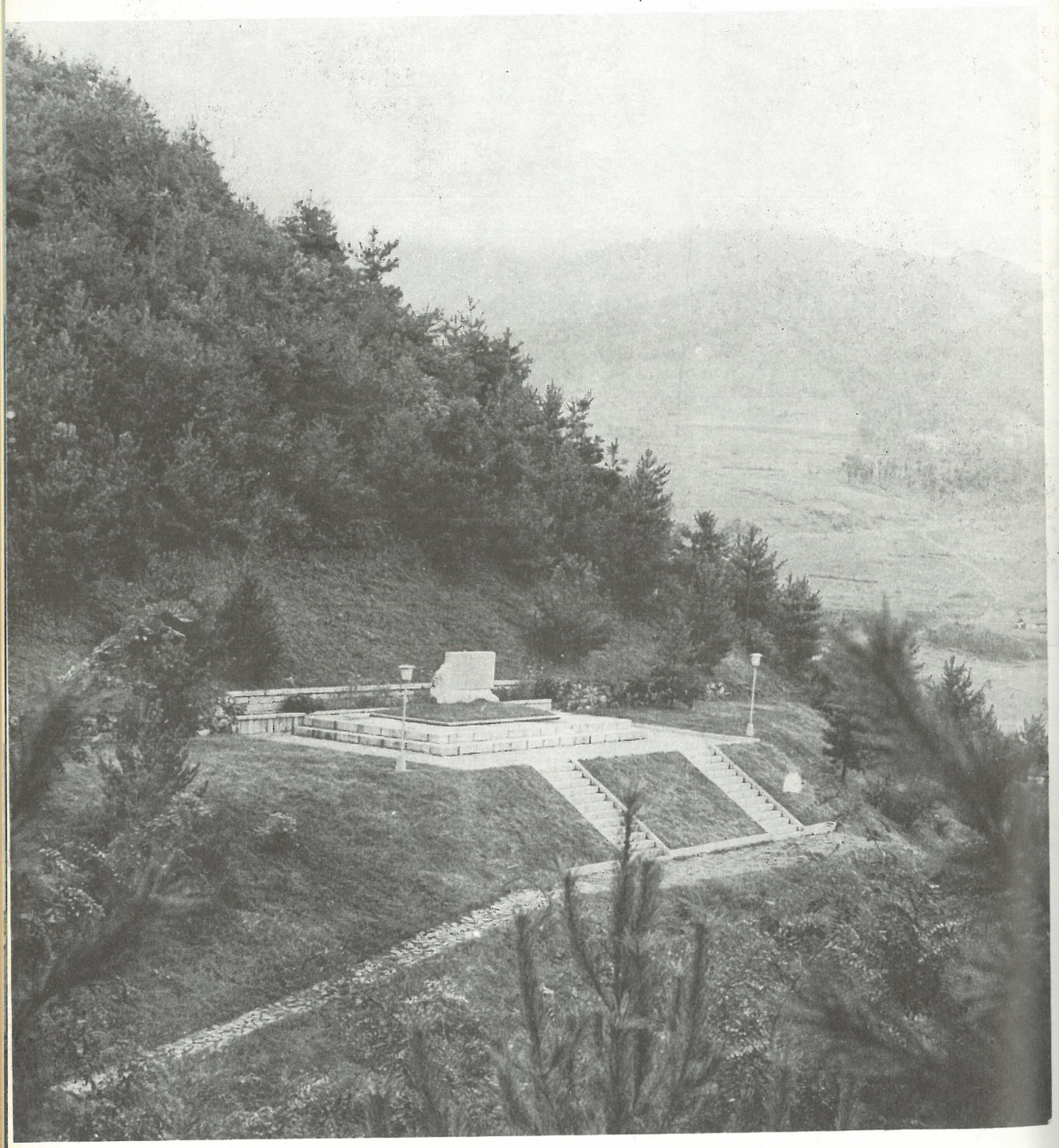


President Kim Il Sung shakes hands with President Ahmed Sekou Toure arriving in Pyongyang

# Goodwill Mission of Guinean People

KO/P/SC

At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea and Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution, paid an official friendship visit to our country from October 9 to 14.

During his stay in our country there were talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

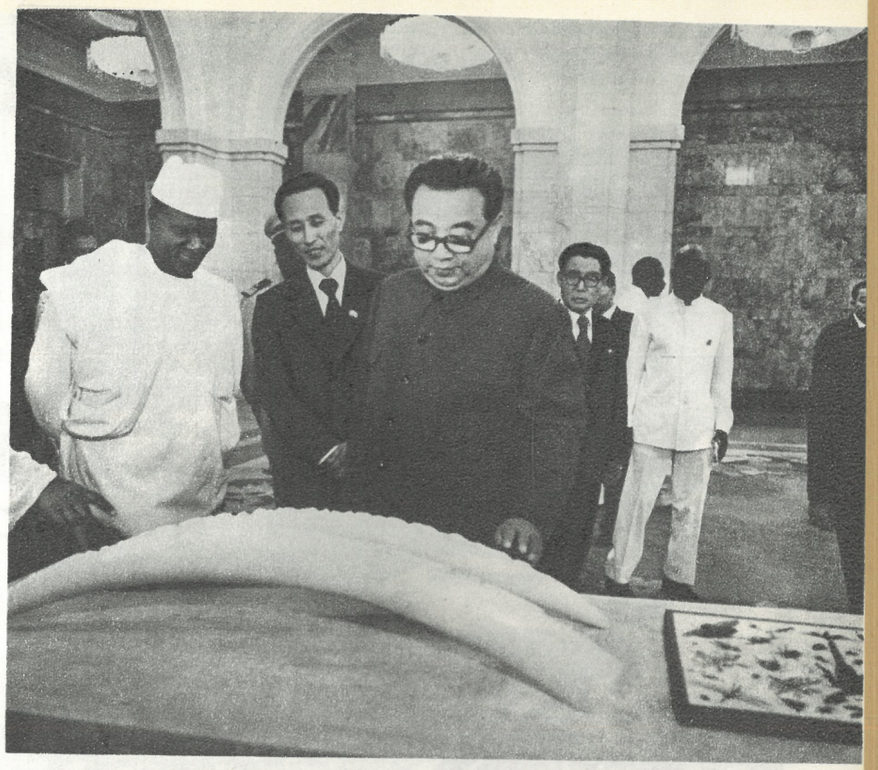
On October 14 an agreement on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation was signed in Pyongyang between the DPRK and the RPRG.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure visited the old home at Mangyongdae where President Kim Il Sung was born and cultivated a great revolutionary ambition in his childhood and made local inspection.

Our people warmly welcomed the guests everywhere they went.

The recent visit to our country by President Ahmed Sekou Toure marked a milestone in raising the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Guinea to new heights.

More than 100,000 working Pyongyangites give warm welcome to the Party and State delegation of the RPRG along the route



President Ahmed Sekou Toure presents gifts to President Kim Il Sung as a mark of his esteem

Talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Ahmed Sekou Toure

The Party and State delegation of the RPRG led by President Ahmed Sekou Toure inspect the Pyongyang Metro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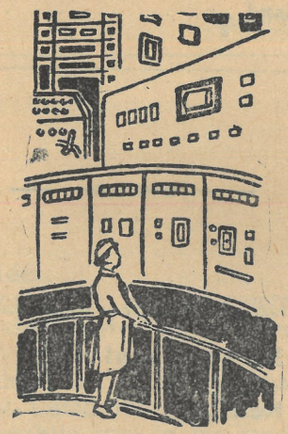


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**FRONT COVER: Giving consideration to every line and dot**

**INSIDE FRONT COVER: The revolutionary monument erected at Hyangha-ri, Changgang County, Chagang Province, to commemorate the exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who convened and guided the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and thus led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory**

**INSIDE BACK COVER: Helping and leading each other forward**

**BACK COVER: Snowscape of Moran Hill**

# KIM IL SUNG

# Let Us Strictly Enforce Socialist Labour Law

Speech at the National Meeting of Labour Administration Workers

September 27, 1979

Comrades,

I would like first to congratulate warmly this National Meeting of Labour Administration Workers.

At the same time, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic and in my own name, I offer heartfelt thanks to all the labour administration workers.

The labour administration workers of our country rendered great services in the democratic and the socialist revolution and in the building of socialism. The establishment of the people's government after the liberation of our country from Japanese imperialist colonial rule and the successful carrying out of the democratic and the socialist revolution and socialist construction are associated largely with the services of the labour administration workers.

After liberation, as early as 1946, we promulgated the Labour Law in order to free the workers from capitalist exploitation and oppression. That was when conditions were provided in our country for all the people to work and for all the working people to discharge their duties honourably in the building of the national economy. After the victory of the socialist revolution, in particular, our workers, farmers and working intellectuals came to take part voluntarily in building socialism as genuine masters of the state and society.

With the continuous progress of socialist construction through the vigorous endeavours of all the people, an independent socialist national economy has been successfully built in our country, which has turned into a powerful socialist industrial state.

Today our people are enjoying a happy life as much as they like under the most advanced socialist system. All our people have secure jobs and work with enthusiasm. Our country has neither an unemployed person nor a loafer lounging away their time; all people work and are equally well off.

Our working people lead a cultured life, combining work, study and rest. All of them study while working under some kind of educational system, and they send their children to schools of all levels from primary school to university without paying even a penny.

Our country has indeed become a "land of education" unique in the world. Our working people receive free medical assistance and get accommodation in sanatoria and holiday homes free of charge. Moreover, ours is the first tax-free state in the world.

Our people are now living in happiness free from cares about food, clothing, education of their children, medical assistance and payment of taxes or debts. Our country has become the most superior socialist state where all the working people enjoy a happy life as much as they wish, knowing no material or mental anxiety and suffering.

From olden times our forefathers longed for an earthly paradise, and their dream has come true precisely in our era of the Workers' Party. This is the greatest success and most brilliant victory gained by our people.

The world is full of admiration for our country where such a splendid socialist society has been built in a very short period of time for all its historical backwardness and war ravages that reduced everything to ashes.

Our great successes gained so far in socialist construction are attributable to the correctness of all the lines and policies of our Party and to the vigorous endeavours the entire people have made with all their energies and wisdoms under the Party's leadership and closely united around the Party Central Committee.

I highly appreciate the achievements made by the labour administration workers in the struggle for socialist construction and offer warm congratulations and hearty thanks to all the Party members and working people who are exerting great efforts to improve labour administration in accordance with the Party's policy.

Comrades, we promulgated the Socialist Labour Law last year.

The Socialist Labour Law legally consolidated the successes registered in the course of enforcing the Labour Law proclaimed in 1946 and clarified the principles and demands to be maintained in further improving labour administration and to be adhered to in the socialist working life in future. Ours is the only country that has such an excellent socialist labour law.

Today we are confronted with the weighty task of strictly enforcing the Socialist Labour Law. We should ensure that by rigidly observing the Socialist Labour Law in their working life all the working people actively promote the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, and further consolidate our socialist system.

Now I would like to mention some tasks arising in executing the Socialist Labour Law.

First of all, the labour administration workers should be skilled in political work—work with the workers, technicians, office employees, farmers and other working people.

What is basic to all work is work with people, because people conquer nature, create material wealth and transform and develop society.

Labour administration is an important part of the work with people. Therefore, it must not be considered merely as the job of replenishing the ranks of workers and helping people find employment.

Now some functionaries, regarding labour administration bodies simply as employment agencies, think that it will suffice to fill up the shortage of manpower and put the right workers in the right places. This is wrong. Labour administration workers cannot say that they have fulfilled their responsibility by readjusting labour force and placing school leavers and demobilized soldiers. The most important duty of labour administration workers is to conduct political work, work with people, skilfully.

It is the demand and policy of our Party to infuse the whole society with the Juche idea and encourage all the working people to display a high degree of enthusiasm and creative ingenuity in their work in an attitude of master. The purpose of political work, work with people, lies precisely in carrying into effect this demand and policy of our Party. The labour administration workers, therefore, should firmly arm all the working people with the Juche idea of our Party, so that they give full play to their talent and creative initiative in their work.

The important political work to be done by the labour administration workers is to constantly explain and inculcate the Socialist Constitution, Socialist Labour Law and



regulations on labour discipline on the working people and rouse the masses to their observance.

Only when the work of explaining and inculcating the Socialist Constitution, Socialist Labour Law and regulations on labour discipline on the working people is conducted well, will all of them be able to know clearly their rights and obligations in their working life and to work and live as required by the state's laws and regulations.

At present our country has various legal codes and regulations providing for the working life of people, but the labour administration workers are neglecting the work of explaining, driving home and executing them to the letter. They should efficiently explain and inculcate the Socialist Constitution, Socialist Labour Law and regulations on labour discipline on the working people, so that they all will correctly understand the demand of the Party and the state and abide by labour discipline of their own accord.

The labour administration workers are all builders of socialism and communism. Therefore, they should strive to make the working people thoroughly oppose the capitalist and all other old thoughts and to equip them with the communist, collectivist spirit of "One for all and all for one". Only when they are equipped with communist ideology can the working people value the interests of society and the collective and work devotedly for the country and the people and live in a communist way properly combining labour, study and rest.

The motto "Let us produce, study and live in the way the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" is a good one in educating the working people in a revolutionary way. Even under the very difficult conditions the anti-Japanese guerrillas fought courageously, overcoming all the difficulties, for the country and the people and for the revolution, and always studied and lived in a disciplined and orderly manner. They were all united firmly as comrades, and were free from bureaucracy and subjectivism. The labour administration workers should help all the working people inherit and learn from such a revolutionary spirit of work and life of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and thus work, study and live in a revolutionary way as they did.

Further, all the working people should be made to love labour and to work in accordance with the socialist standard of working life.

What is important here is to educate the working people in the spirit of loving labour, to free them from arduous labour, strengthen labour discipline, do away with waste of labour, get the working people settled down to their work, raise the working people's level of technical skills, make them care for the equipment and economize in materials.

All the working people should be educated in the spirit of loving labour.

As is laid down in the Socialist Labour Law, labour is most sacred and honourable in our country. The labour of the working people creates all the wealth of our state and society and ensures a happy life of our people today and their more bountiful life tomorrow.

Speaking about communist education before Party propaganda workers long ago, I stressed that it is one of the most important problems in communist education to discipline the working people in the spirit of industry. Communist society can be successfully built only when all people love labour and honestly participate in it. Even in communist society that will arrive in the future, everyone should work honestly. Communist society is not a society for people to lounge about. It is a society where all people work and live in happiness.

Thanks to the tireless education and efforts of our Party, many changes have taken place in our people's attitude to work and life. At present, foreign guests to our country are unanimous in saying that all the Korean people work diligently and lead a methodical life full of vigour and hope. It is not fortuitous by any means that our people have thus become a people who are praised and loved by people the world over. This is due result and proud success gained by our Party's correct policy of educating all people in the spirit of industry and the communist attitude towards life.

We should not rest on laurels but continue to concentrate on the education of the working people in the future.

If the education of the working people is not strengthened continuously, the practices of refusing to work to the best of their ability and hating labour may appear among them,

since today no one has worries about food, clothing and housing.

In capitalist society people have to work, willing or unwilling, to earn a living. Take the realities of south Korea for instance. If workers do not work even a single day, they will immediately find themselves without food and unable to feed their families. All the year round, rain or fine, the south Korean fishermen go fishing in the sea on small boats. They have to go out to catch fish, if only a few, every day, so that they sell it to afford even a gruel to their hungry children and to buy even a dose of medicine for their sick parents.

But how goes the life of our people today? Our people are all living a decent life in happiness, free from worries and cares. Our people who were once starved and in rags feel no anxiety at all about food and clothing today. Our people who could not buy even a single tablet of quinine when they suffered from malaria in the past know no worry about medical treatment today. They did not know what school was like in the past, but now they have no cares about the education of their sons and daughters.

At present the state supplies the working people with food grain at a price next to nothing and collects no tax from them in our country. So the workers can earn money enough to support themselves for one month if only they go to work for a few days. And the fishermen can eat, receive medical care and send their children to school even if they do not go fishing in the sea for some time.

As life becomes bountiful and people have nothing to worry about like this, tendencies appear among some working people to refuse to work with a will and to avoid toilsome job, but to do easy work only. We should, therefore, continue to strengthen the education of the working people, so that such practices are eliminated and that all of them truly love labour and work honestly.

Of course, control must be exercised over the working people's tendency of hating to work and refusing to work honestly, and definite sanctions must be applied to it. But this alone cannot solve the problem. Only through persistent education can all the working people be induced to love labour and work honestly.

While educating them properly, we should completely free all of them from arduous work to make them work well at all times.

In order to gain profits, the capitalists force the working people to do backbreaking toil, and the working people in capitalist society are compelled to do even heavy work not to starve. But in our society the working people cannot be forced to do hard work all the time. We should make all of them work with ease and yet more efficiently.

Our Party at its Fifth Congress set it forth as an important fighting task to diminish markedly the distinctions between heavy and light labours and between agricultural and industrial labours and to free all working people from arduous labour, and has made positive efforts for its realization. But this task has not yet been completely carried out. Arduous work remains as yet in a considerable measure in the mining industry, capital construction and some other domains of the national economy.

We should turn labour-consuming work into light work in all fields of the national economy and thus free all the working people from heavy labour. Needless to say, this is not a simple task. But we must solve this problem without fail by further accelerating the technical revolution and actively realizing modernization and scientification in all areas of the national economy. Only then can the question of labour shortage be solved and the Socialist Labour Law executed thoroughly.

Labour discipline should be strengthened and the wastage of labour eliminated.

It is most important in establishing labour discipline to ensure that all the working people make full use of the 480 minutes of workday. In many factories and enterprises now the workers fail to use the workday to the full, because materials, tools and jigs are not supplied smoothly and the working conditions are not ensured properly as required by the Taean work system. The labour administration workers, along with trade union organizations, should strongly demand and take steps so that the factories and enterprises may ensure the working conditions satisfactorily. At the same time, they should widely propagate good experiences gained in ensuring the working conditions for the workers at newly built standard factories. In this way they should see to it that the workers in all the factories and enterprises make full use of the 480 minutes of workday.

There are now many practices of wasting labour.

During this year's campaign for rice transplanting, local industry factories overfulfilled their production plans even though they sent out over 25 per cent of their manpower to help farming. This means that local industry has over 25 per cent extra labour power. And an analysis of one month's production results at factories and enterprises shows that they dawdle away their time and produce little in the early and middle parts of the month, but fulfil their monthly plans through rush work towards the end of the month. This also indicates that they have more than enough manpower and are wasting it. Because production is not normalized but conducted by rush work towards the end of the month, not only a large amount of labour is wasted but also the equipment is overused and the quality of products can hardly be improved.

Irregularity in production at factories and enterprises is caused by lack of timely supply of materials and slackness of discipline in cooperative production. Therefore, in order to normalize production it is essential to supply materials in time as required by the Taean system and rigorously observe discipline in cooperative production.

We should settle down the workers to their jobs and steadily raise the working people's level of technical skills.

Only when the workers are settled down and the working people's level of technical skills elevated, will it be possible to manage the equipment properly and increase production. Although the workers at the Sakju Textile Mill, North Pyongan Province, are all housewives, they are at high technical and skill levels and the quality of their products is rather high because they have a long standing as workers in the same mill.

But some economic leadership officials seek to increase manpower thoughtlessly, instead of thinking to get workers fixed at their posts and raise their technical and skill levels. Party and trade union organizations and officials of labour administration should combat the practice of seeking to increase manpower at random and frequently transferring workers instead of making them settle down to their posts.

We should take good care of the equipment and economize in materials.

Only when the equipment is in regular and proper operation and raw and other materials in ample supply, the workers can work as they please and increase production.

For better care of the equipment, it is essential, first of all, that the workers who handle them personally value and keep them clean, work them according to the standard regulations of operation and check and repair them in plenty of time. In the meantime, the state should timely supply factories and enterprises with materials for repairing the equipment. Only then can the existing factories carry on production rhythmically.

Now there are many cases in which factories and enterprises are not supplied with enough materials for repairing the equipment, so that production is hampered. During on-the-spot guidance to South Hwanghae Province sometime ago, I visited the Haeju Smeltery to find that it was in no condition to go on with production because the equipment for phosphorous fertilizer production was out of repair. So I inquired into the reason, and they said that the Administration Council had not supplied them with materials for repairing the equipment.

In future, the materials and funds necessary for the repair of equipment should be preferentially set aside and supplied to factories and enterprises in good time.

To proceed. The socialist principle of distribution and the socialist system of remuneration for labour should be put into full operation.

In applying the socialist system of remuneration for labour it is important to ensure that the working people correctly receive living allowances, bonus and incentive allowances according to the quantity and quality of their work.

In order to correctly put into practice the socialist system of remuneration for labour, we need, first of all, to set work norms accurately. The labour administration officials should regularly check up on work norms and timely rectify faults in various fields of the national economy and systematically raise them once in a year or two. At the

same time, the working people should be given more remuneration for their labour in proportion to the rise in work norms. If only work norms are raised but the working people are not paid more remuneration, they will not like the raise of work norms. But if the living allowances, bonus and incentive allowances to the workers are augmented in proportion as work norms are raised, they will strive to innovate techniques, economize in labour and materials and produce more.

If work norms are raised and the workers fulfil them, per employee output value will increase that much. Therefore, the remuneration to the workers can and must be increased. It is for augmenting the wealth of the nation and, at the same time, raising the living standards of the working people that we increase production.

Now at cooperative farms the socialist system of remuneration for labour is enforced comparatively well. Sometime ago I called at the Saegil Cooperative Farm in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province. With three tractors per 100 *chongbo* of fields on the farm, a farmer is working 0.8 *chongbo* each. And at this cooperative farm, they have done farming by themselves without receiving any helping hands, and are going to gather 9.7 tons of rice per *chongbo* this year. At this cooperative farm per farmer output value is very high. More of such exemplary facts are appearing all the time in the countryside.

In industry, however, the socialist system of remuneration for labour is poorly applied. If workers produce more by taking good care of equipment, economizing in materials and innovating techniques, they should be paid that much more. But they are not, so they are not interested in raising work norms and increasing per employee output value.

At present per employee output value in the field of capital construction is lower than that in other branches. The main reason is that the affair of work norms is handled poorly. Only when work norms are raised and all the workers innovate techniques, strictly follow the standard regulations of operation, economize in materials and raise the quality of their products to fulfil the work norms, will it be possible to increase per employee output value. In capital construction, too, per employee output value will greatly increase if materials are supplied in good time and work is organized well, so that all the workers do their work to the best of their ability.

In the past many successes have been achieved through a struggle for increasing per employee output value in various fields of the national economy. We should not rest on laurels but should set ourselves the goal of raising per employee output value to over 15,000 *won* in the future and struggle to reach it.

The struggle for increasing per employee output value is not only a duty of the executive personnel of factories and enterprises but also an important task of the labour administration officials. The labour administration workers should direct special attention to increasing per employee output value in all areas of the national economy and thoroughly applying the socialist system of remuneration for labour.

Now when the unitary system of living allowances scale is in force throughout the country, if work norms are raised in individual fields of the national economy or at factories and enterprises, problems may arise in practice in applying the socialist system of remuneration for labour. Therefore, it will do well in my opinion that the Labour Administration Ministry correctly examines work norms and, if necessary, increases labour remuneration to the workers in individual factories and enterprises.

Since the Socialist Labour Law does not clearly specify all the matters arising in the application of the socialist system of remuneration for labour, the Labour Administration Ministry should make and put into force new detailed regulations concerning them.

Now, the mass line should be implemented in labour administration.

If the labour administration workers issue orders bureaucratically from their offices or impose anything willy-nilly on people at the lower level, the work of labour administration cannot go well. In order to conduct the work of labour administration efficiently, the labour administration officials should do away with bureaucratism and subjectivism, go among the workers to breathe the same air with them and work in their company, and should strengthen consultations with the producer masses. Only then is it possible to bring about steady progress in socialist construction by strengthening labour discipline and thoroughly enforcing the Socialist Labour Law.

The labour administration workers should always go to the production sites and acquaint themselves clearly with the actual conditions, and should also give guidance so that the assessment of labour may be correctly made. Now the workday is correctly assessed at the cooperative farms. According to the Cooperative Farm Standard Rules, sub-workteams meet every day to let every member know his work norm and actual work result, and then assess his work points according to work done, before registering the points in his work-point card. As on the cooperative farms, so at factories and other industrial enterprises, too, work should be assessed collectively every day and the results should be recorded in the cards, which should be shown publicly by the workteams once a week.

When work is assessed every day at the factories and enterprises, the workers' economization of materials, improvement of the quality of products and introduction of new techniques, in addition to the fulfilment of their daily assignments, should be appraised. Only then can the workers do their work more creatively with pride and positively contribute to the three revolutions.

Labour cards should be issued to the workers of the factories and enterprises. An important purpose of issuing labour cards is to make the workers have a sense of honour in their jobs and work more honestly and well.

As labour cards record how the workers do their work every day, we can say they are histories of people. When we look into the labour card of a man, we can understand how responsibly and honestly he has carried out the honourable tasks he assumed before the Party and the people's government, society and people. Therefore, if the labour cards are issued to the workers and entry is made in them as to how they work every day, they will have a sense of honour in their work and strive to carry out their work more honestly.

We should not only correctly assess the labour of the working people but also give good social treatment to the Labour Heroes and labour innovators who have worked well and make them continue to perform heroic feats in socialist construction. In this way we should help the labour innovators become Heroes and Heroes become Twice, Thrice, Quadruple and Quintuple Heroes. The more Heroes, the better. If all our working people become Labour Heroes, this will be a great honour and pride of our nation.

Today the world calls us Koreans a heroic people. It will be still more gratifying if all the working people of our country become Heroes by performing heroic feats in socialist construction. In the future, we should actively encourage and help not one or two persons but groups of people to become Heroes and, further, the entire working people including the workers to become Heroes.

Party and working people's organizations and government organs at all levels, and labour administration workers and all other functionaries should correctly assess the labour of the working people and actively help those who work well, so that more Labour Heroes and labour innovators may emerge in the worthwhile struggle for socialist construction.

We have the most excellent socialist labour law and have called the present National Meeting of Labour Administration Workers for the first time in history in order to enforce the Socialist Labour Law. I hope that all the functionaries present at the National Meeting of Labour Administration Workers and the labour administration officials throughout the country will further strengthen labour administration and thus give play to the superiority and undying vitality of the Socialist Labour Law of our country.

# Strategic Policy of Socialist Economic Construction

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are the primary objectives of the Second Seven-Year Plan, and constitute the strategic line that must be followed with all consistency in the economic construction of socialism for the future."** ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 16.)

His thought and policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy are an original idea showing a new way for the independent development of the national economy and for the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and a strategic policy of struggle to capture the material fortress of communism.

In order to meet the urgent demand of our revolution, he set out the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy. This policy represents the strategic orientation of struggle to bring about a signal progress in laying the solid material and technical foundations of socialism.

Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy point out the basic orientation of socialist economic construction.

The basic orientation of the Government of our Republic in the construction of the socialist economy is to attain the independent development of the national economy and lay the solid material and technical foundations of socialism.

Today, when overall socialist industrialization has been realized and decisive progress made in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, we have an independent and modern industry and the national economy is developing rapidly on the basis of modern technology.

But, if we are to lay material and technical foundations commensurate with completely triumphant socialist society, we must make industry more independent, bring about steady technical progress in all branches of the national economy and increase the country's economic power faster.

This demand of deepening socialist economic construction can be fully met through Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy.

Juche-orientation of the national economy enables us to develop the national economy many-sidedly and comprehensively and further strengthen its independent system by our own efforts. When we use domestic resources more effectively and perfect the structure of the national economy through Juche-orientation can we lay strong material and technical foundations which can make the national economy highly independent.

Modernization of the national economy aims at elevating the overall technical level of the country to that of comprehensive mechanization and automation through the technical revolution, and it makes it possible to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism commensurate with completely triumphant socialist society.

Application of science in the national economy renders it possible to put technical processes and methods of production and business activities in all economic branches on a newer scientific basis and makes modern technical means serve to strengthen the national economy.



As seen above, Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy are the basic orientation of attaining the independent development of the national economy and laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and the straight way to the building of socialist economy.

They clearly indicate principles and ways to attain the chief aim, the basic orientation, of socialist economic construction.

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader the Government of our Republic closely combines the work to attain the independent development of the national economy with the work to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism.

Juche-orientation of the national economy is a policy of economic construction aiming at strengthening the economic independence of the country and defines the orientation of the work to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism.

Only with modernization and application of science we cannot build the material and technical foundations of socialism which can ensure economic independence. Only when the work to equip the national economy with modern technology is closely combined with the work to strengthen its independent system can the economic power of the country be steadily increased.

On the other hand modernization and application of science provide a sure guarantee for perfecting the material and technical foundations of socialism and strengthening economic independence.

Even when we have built a many-sidely and comprehensively developed national economy through Juche-orientation its independent system cannot display its might fully without modernization and application of science.

In order to closely combine the problem of attaining the independent development of the national economy and that of laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and settle them simultaneously we should not make light of any of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science but dynamically promote all of them at the same time.

Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science also provide a firm guarantee for making the working people, nation and country fully independent.

If the people are to carve out their destiny properly and make themselves fully independent, they must build an independent, sovereign state and make the country and nation develop and prosper eternally.

Juche-orientation increases the independence and Juche character of industry and modernization and application of science decisively strengthen the technical independence of the country to suit the level of modern science and technology.

When we thoroughly implement the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science all achievements in the construction of an independent national economy will be further consolidated and the national economy will become more independent. Therefore, the building of a Juche-oriented and modernized economy based on achievements of science is important in providing a guarantee for strengthening economic independence and making the country and nation fully independent.

Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy provide the working people with a really independent and creative working life.

This policy set out by the great leader enables us to further consolidate and steadily deepen achievements made in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. His policy makes it possible to eliminate decisively differences of industrial branches in technical equipment and mechanization and automation through extensive automation and semi-automation and introduction of advanced technical processes and methods of production. It also renders it possible to raise agricultural production to the advanced level of industry in technical equipment and application of science and makes the peasants, like workers, enjoy complete equality in working life.

Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science provide a material basis for creating all necessary industrial branches and raising their technical level to the advanced one and industrializing and modern-

## Work of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "Let Us Bring about Radical Improvement in Education by the Full Implementation of the Theses on Socialist Education" Printed in Foreign Languages

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House issued the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "Let Us Bring about Radical Improvement in Education by the Full Implementation of the Theses on Socialist Education" (in duodecimo) in English, Russian, Chinese, French, Spanish, Arabic and German.

It contains his speech delivered at the National Meeting of Educational Workers on October 1, 1978.

izing agriculture and making it highly productive so that the workers and peasants can be equally well-off.

All this shows that Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy are not a mere economic business work but an important political task for making the country, nation and people fully independent.

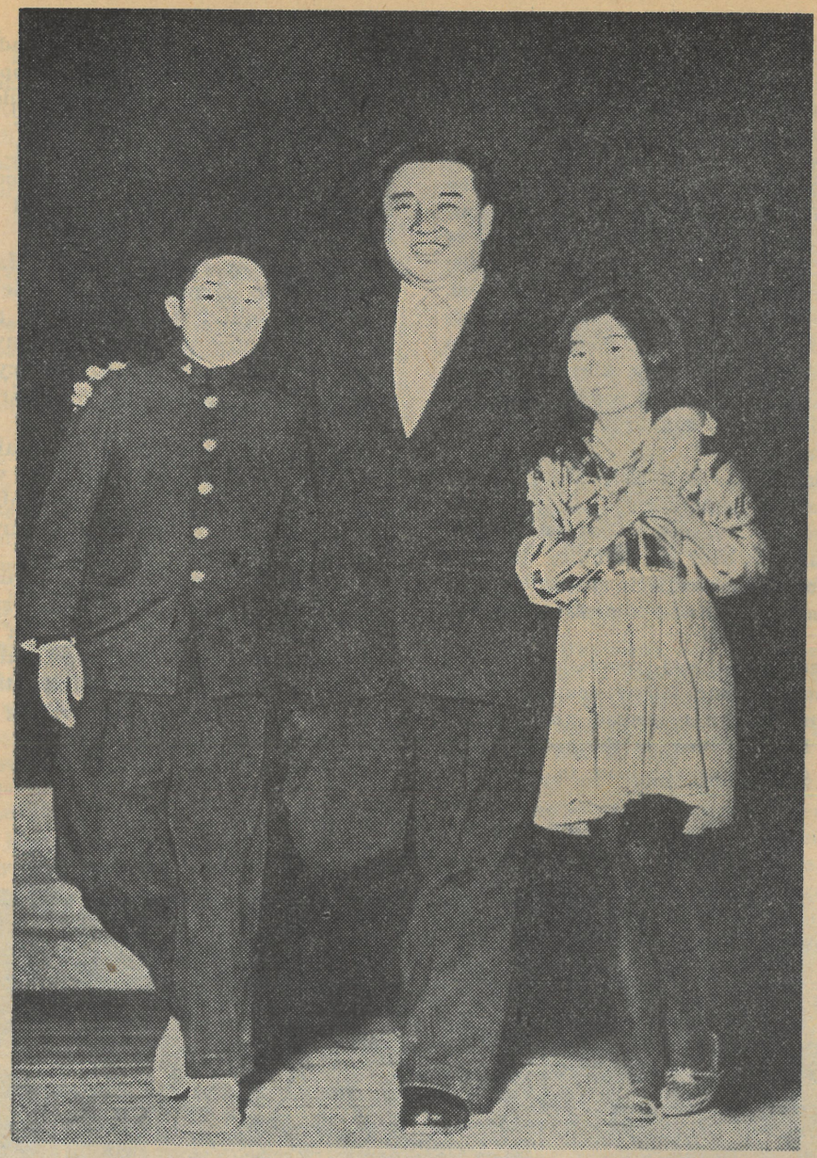
The great leader defined Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy as the strategic policy of socialist economic construction, and thus further enriched and developed the Juche theory on the economy, the theory on socialist construction, and opened up a new prospect for the early completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The thought and policy on Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy show us the clear-cut way to combine the work to attain the independence of the national economy and the work to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism at the highest level and to steadily develop the economy on the basis of achievements of rapidly developing science and technology.

The thought and policy clarify the new law of building the material and technical foundations of socialism, a law that the building of a Juche-oriented and modernized economy based on the achievements of science is the only way to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism at the highest level, most rapidly and best.

The setting out of the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy is a historic event of great import in clearing the short cut to socialist economic construction.





**The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung holding in his arms children of the first batch of returnees from Japan (on December 21, 1959)**

# *20TH ANNIVERSARY OF START OF REPATRIATION OF KOREANS IN JAPAN*

December this year marks the 20th anniversary of the start of the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Their return to the socialist fatherland, a great national event the kind of which had never been in the history of the overseas citizens' movement, began at a time when under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the most advanced socialist system, where working people are masters of all things and everything in society serves them, had been firmly established in our country, a great upsurge had taken place in our socialist construction and the material and cultural standards of the people were steadily rising.

Their return home was part of the work to let Japanese imperialism expiate its historical crimes committed against our people during its 36-year-long colonial rule over our country and was vital for the Korean nationals in Japan to restore their democratic national rights and firmly defend them.

In spite of persecution and repression by the Japanese reactionaries, our fellow countrymen in Japan, looking up to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great sun of the nation, had desired as one man to return to their socialist fatherland, the paradise where the people enjoy freedom and happiness to their hearts' content under his wise guidance. And it had been imperative to meet their earnest desire.

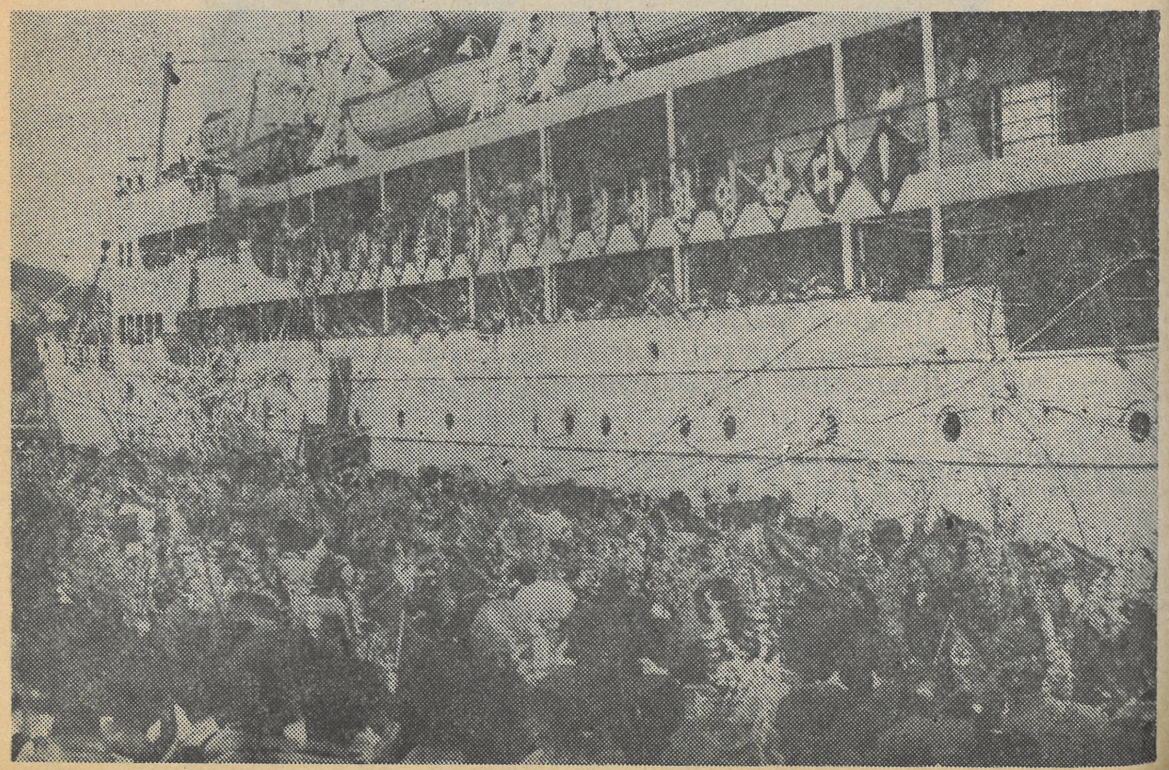
In his historic report delivered at the tenth birthday celebration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our fellow countrymen in Japan, as citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is prospering and developing with every passing day, have legitimate right to return to their country and lead a happy life together with their compatriots at home.

The Government of the Republic will provide our compatriots in Japan with all facilities for leading a new life after their return to the homeland. We regard this as our national duty."

Thanks to the active efforts of the Government of the DPRK, Red Cross talks started between the DPRK and Japan at Geneva in April 1959 and an agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan was signed in August that year. Thus the first repatriation ship carrying Koreans from Japan arrived at the Chongjin port in their fatherland on December 16 that year.

**The repatriation ship carrying the first batch of returnees arrives at the Chongjin port (20 years ago)**



Since then the repatriation ship has carried over 100,000 Koreans to their socialist homeland from Japan more than 180 times.

For the Korean nationals in Japan who had undergone all kinds of misfortunes and sufferings in the alien land, their return to the Republic was a glorious way to fully exercise their national rights and enjoy a new independent and creative life.

Their return to the Republic, which the world people called "a grand racial movement from capitalism to socialism" or "a miracle of the 20th century unheard of in human history," was the historic victory of the noble compatriotic and humanistic policy followed by the Government of the Republic which is invariably guided by the Juche idea in its activity. It was also the proud victory of the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Koreans in Japan that had waged an unyielding patriotic struggle for national prestige and democratic national rights, and was a great historic event which marked a new turn in their struggle for national rights.

A radical change has taken place in the life of those who returned home in 20 years after the start of the repatriation.

All returnees are leading a happy life, fully enjoying all political rights and freedom as the legitimate masters of the country after their return to their beloved fatherland. Regarding it as their great joy and pride to take a direct part in the socialist construction for the country and people, they are putting into effect their resolves made when they came home, dedicating talents, knowledge and strength to the good of their motherland.

In particular, they are striving to be Juche-type revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the great leader and devoting themselves to the socialist construction to glorify our socialist system.

Today, dependable figures of the returnees are to be found at all posts of our revolution and construction which are working miracles and innovations without letup, demonstrating the might of Chollima Korea, who have contributed to the epoch-making changes in the fatherland.

For their patriotic and devoted services to the country and the people, over 120 returnees became deputies to the power organs at all levels including the Supreme People's Assembly and 16 won the title of Labour Hero of the Republic and over 10,800 were decorated by the state. Many were awarded degree of doctor or master, or title of People's Sportsman, Merited Sportsman or Merited Artiste.

**Pyongyang citizens warmly welcome their compatriots**

The independent and creative life of the returnees and a radical change in their spiritual and moral qualities are entirely due to the wise guidance and fatherly care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

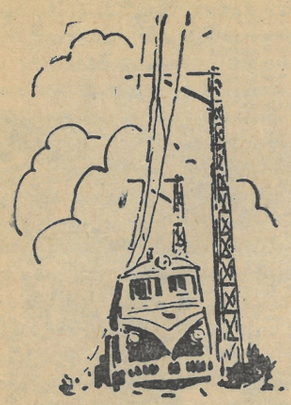
Marking the 20th anniversary of the start of the repatriation, all returnees and Koreans in Japan extend boundless gratitude to the great leader who has given them today's joy and happiness, honour and pride, and are full of a resolve to devote their all to the prosperity and development of their socialist fatherland, faithfully following his leadership.

As the returnees' hopeful and proud life shows, their repatriation to the DPRK is a noble compatriotic and humanistic undertaking. That is why the Korean and Japanese peoples and the peace-loving people of the world warmly support and welcome it, calling it "an epoch-making humanistic work."

More and more Korean nationals in Japan, regarding the DPRK as their only fatherland and as the beacon of hope, apply for return to it. As long as there are such applicants, the repatriation must be continued.

In future too, we will actively support and encourage the just struggle of our compatriots in Japan for democratic national rights including the right to return home, and provide them with all conditions for leading a new life after return to the socialist fatherland.

Their ardent desire to return to the DPRK, their socialist fatherland guided by the great leader, will be gratified to the last man.



# Story about Electric Locomotive "Red Flag"

## Deep Trust

On August 29, 1959 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory (then the West Pyongyang Railway Factory) and gave the task to make electric locomotives.

That day he attended the ceremony for the completion of the new modern factory.

Looking round the factory, he was very delighted with machines and equipment installed properly. When he went to the steam locomotive shop, the workers were making a small diesel locomotive. He took a satisfactory look at them awhile and said that they should mass-produce such locomotives and gratify the demand of many factories and enterprises. And then, after a short deep thought he remarked that they should take good care of the equipment of their new factory and turn out new products in large numbers, and suggested to boldly make electric locomotive.

He was much pleased at the report that the factory was already making parts of electric locomotive and said:

**"...The new electric locomotive you should make must be useful and durable. What is most important is to produce it to suit the actual conditions of our country. In other words, gradient is steep and there are many curves.... We must take into account these conditions and make more durable and modern locomotives with a strong traction."**

After speaking about how to make new electric locomotives he stressed:

**"Have a go at making good-looking, durable and modern locomotives! ...How do you think about it? Can you do it?"**

"Yes, we can!" replied in unison the workers around him.

He warmly shook hands with them one by one and their hearts were full of emotion at his infinite trust and expectation.

The workers started to make an electric locomotive that day with a firm resolve to prove themselves worthy of his profound trust.

## "You Have Attained a High Goal of Our Technical Revolution!"

Two years later the respected and beloved leader received a report that they had made an electric locomotive and visited the factory again.

He went up to the new electric locomotive and shook hands with each of workers and technicians who had made it, congratulating them. And then he praised them again and again, saying: **"Well done. Much trouble. You have made a very good thing!"**

They were so deeply moved by his words of praise that they failed to greet him properly. He had encouraged them to make the locomotive and provided them with all material and technical conditions to do so. Nevertheless, he praised them so highly.

Glancing over the new, big and fine locomotive with pleasure, he emphasized that they had smashed mystification of technology once again and attained a high goal of the technical revolution set by the Party.

His words inspired them with high pride.

At the time, making an electric locomotive was not a mere production of a new locomotive. It was a battle to smash all kinds of conservatism and mystification of technology.

They carried out this important task in such a short period.

Full of pride, they looked again and again at the locomotive shining in the bright autumn sun.

He got on the locomotive and entered the cab. He carefully looked at the equipment there, put his hand on the brake handle, and sat on the driver's seat to see whether it was comfortable or not.

**"A good make! Very good in make!"** said he. As if in a locomotive running at full speed, he looked out of the window and continued:

**"Now that you've made one, you can make many more, can't you? ...Still transport is strained and many passengers are waiting for a ride at stations. So, we must make locomotives and pull many more passenger cars to get rid of such a strain."**

Greatly satisfied with the cab, he said:

**"We have made the electric locomotive instead of the steam one, skipping over a step. The former is used in the communist age while the latter was used in the period of the industrial revolution. You have made a wonderful thing. You have attained a high goal of our technical revolution!"**

Indeed, the production of the electric locomotive by our working class was not a mere technical innovation. It was a milestone showing the firm foundation of our independent national economy strengthening on the way to the socialist industrialization of the country.

## "Red Flag"

The respected and beloved leader was about to go to see a shop after inspecting the locomotive, when a functionary guiding him said that all workers and technicians of the factory wished him to name the locomotive.

He asked with a broad smile on his face if they had thought out some good names for it. A few functionaries around him mentioned the names they had thought out—"Innovation," "Advance," etc.

He thought a while before he said like this:

**"All are good names.... But I think 'Red Flag' is rather better. The red flag is the revolutionary banner of us Communists.... How do you think?"**

All workers present welcomed his opinion with acclamation.

He said the name was good if the makers of the locomotive liked it and then told them

to fix the mark of a flying red flag on the head of the locomotive.

The electric locomotive running like a lightning with a red flag flying—it was a symbol of the revolutionary spirit of our era of the Workers' Party rushing ahead, with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, towards the final victory of the revolution along the path indicated by him.

He walked up to the second electric locomotive in assembly and was much pleased with it, and told them to complete it as soon as possible to make it twins with the first one. Then he said now that the factory was making electric locomotives its name should be changed to the electric locomotive factory.

That day he also spoke about the future tasks of the factory.

After his visit the flame of innovation flared up fiercely in the factory. The second locomotive was completed ahead of the set time in honour of the Fourth Congress of our Party held in September 1961.

* * *

Many years have gone since then.

Electric locomotives "red flag" made by the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory increased year after year and are now dashing on our rails which have switched over to electric traction.

The workers and technicians of this factory are now striving to turn out many more electric locomotives with a resolve to meet the growing demand for transport.

Kim Son Ho

## Over 10 Million People of Pakistan Sign

**In response to an appeal of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, signature campaigns to support the reunification cause of the Korean people are going ahead briskly on a worldwide scale.**

**Mohammad Aslam Naghi, Secretary General of the Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, said in his press statement on September 13 that over 10 million people participated in the signature campaigns now going on in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.**

**An early realisation of Korea's reunification is the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and an important guarantee for defending and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the statement noted, and said:**

**The Korean people must realise the reunification of their country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without outside interference.**

**We firmly support the north-south dialogue and the convocation of an all-nation congress for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.**

**This signature campaign was initiated by the Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.**



Poem

# The Blessed Diamond

*Marshal Kim Il Sung is our diamond*
*In him we hide in him we learn,*
*A shelter in the time of storm,*
*Secure whatever ill betide*
*A shelter in the time of storm.*

*A shade by day defence by night*
*Ready to tackle all attacks during the day as night*
*No fears alarm, no goes affright*
*A shelter in the time of storm.*

*The raging storm mad round us beat*
*A dwelling in the time of storm,*
*We will never leave our safe retreat*
*A rock in the time of storm.*

*O rock divine, o refuge dear*
*A castle in the time of storm*
*Be thou our helper ever near*
*A shelter in the time of storm.*

# True Love for the People

*The fatherly love of President Kim Il Sung*
*His love for the people's freedom and happiness*
*Never fades or fails*
*He has gathered us all under his wings*
*No love in the world can match his.*

*Kim Il Sung's love, precious love*
*Boundless, pure and free*
*That love reaches weary wandering soul*
*Kim Il Sung guides us.*

*There is no heart like the heart of President Kim Il Sung*
*Filled with a tender love*
*His love sets our hearts on fire*
*The beloved leader is our adviser.*

*Oh, let us hear the voice of Kim Il Sung*
*Oh, may we never roam*
*Safe we rest in his loving breast*
*In the dear heavenly home.*

**Dauda O.S. Sankoh**
**Member of the Juche Idea Study Group in Sierra Leone**

On the Juche Idea (10)

# The Juche Idea Is Embodied as Principles of Independence in Politics and Self-Reliance in Economy

## Independence in Politics

What is important in applying the great Juche idea to the revolution and construction is to firmly maintain the principle of independence in politics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Politically, we must be independent. We must not depend on others or dance to others' tune; we must have political independence."** ("On Juche in Our Revolution," Vol. 1, p. 365.)

Independence in politics is an application of the Juche idea in the political field. Independence is an expression of the revolutionary position in state political activities and an important guarantee to make each people and nation masters of their destinies.

Maintenance of the independent principle in politics means that each nation and people have an independent government and shape and execute all policies independently and exercise complete equality and sovereignty in the relations with other countries.

Each nation and people must be independent to become genuine masters of their destinies.

When one is politically dependent one cannot have one's own faith and follows others blindly and cannot solve all problems in conformity with the interests of one's nation and people. This shows that without political independence is it impossible, after all, to defend the class and national interests and become master of one's destiny.

Political independence must be maintained in external relations too. Only then is it possible to hold fast to the principle of complete equality and mutual respect in the relations with other countries and repel the outside forces' interference and responsibly carry out the revolution of one's country.

Firm maintenance of political independence is an important demand of complete national independence.

Political independence is the prime criterion of an independent, sovereign state.

All nations are equal and have the inviolable right to decide their destinies for themselves. A nation can achieve its complete independence and independent development only when it fully exercises the right to political self-determination.

Political independence makes it possible to decide all policies in accord with the interests of the popular masses and the specific conditions of one's country and vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction and uphold the dignity and right of an independent, sovereign state.

Political independence is the sure guarantee of success in each country's revolution and construction.

To succeed in the revolution and construction the state must establish policies and actively organize and mobilize the masses for their implementation.



One of the most important things here is to firmly maintain political independence.

Only when one is politically independent can one formulate correct policies on one's own determination and judgement in keeping with the actual conditions of one's country and the interests of one's people and thoroughly implement them in any adversity.

Only by firmly maintaining independence can one lead the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work from victory to victory without Right and "Left" deviations.

What is most important in maintaining political independence is to have a guiding idea.

Only when one has a correct guiding idea can one properly settle all problems on one's own faith and judgement with a right approach towards and view of the revolution and construction and establish scientific policies and vigorously push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction by organizing and mobilizing the broad popular masses.

The Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an absolutely correct guiding idea which shows the people the road of national, class and human emancipation and enables them to carve out their destinies independently and creatively as real masters of their destinies.

To be politically independent one must also have an independent government.

State power signifies political authority and is the primary factor determining the position and role of people.

Political independence therefore is unthinkable apart from independent government. Only when one has an independent government can one shape policies on one's own faith and implement them without any deviations.

To be politically independent one must observe the principle of complete equality and mutual respect in the relations with other countries.

For political independence one must neither depend on others nor tolerate subjection of others. A nation that subjugates others can never be free.

To be fully independent one should therefore define the foreign policy independently on one's own faith and establish relations with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect.

## Self-Reliance in Economy

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the principle of self-reliance as the guiding principle to apply the Juche idea in the economic field.

The principle of self-reliance in the economy is the absolutely correct principle and policy consistently followed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating our own solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry and the agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 399.)

Building an independent national economy means the establishment of an independent and diversified economic structure, equipping the national economy with up-to-date technology, creating one's own solid raw material bases and training national technical personnel.

Only when all these essential elements of an independent national economy are secured successfully and are fully interrelated and act on each other, we can say that we have established an independent and comprehensive economic system and laid the solid material and technical foundations of socialism in a national state with an independent economy as a unit.

The principle of self-reliance is a guiding principle to apply the Juche idea in economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In strengthening the independence of the country, it is essential to strengthen self-reliance in the economy along with political independence. Without self-reliance in the economy, it is impossible to meet the people's growing material demands and materially guarantee them a real role as master**

**of the state and society. Economic dependence on others cannot guarantee political independence and without independent economic power, it is impossible to carry through the line of self-defence in national defence.**" (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 259.)

We must observe the principle of self-reliance in the economy to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism guaranteeing materially the working masses an independent and creative life.

As long as national differences remain and the states exist the material and technical foundations of socialism must be built with the national state as a unit.

Under socialism means of production are socialized with the state as a unit and the laws of socialist economy operate within an individual state.

We therefore must build an independent economy which can fully meet the material needs of economic and defence building and the people's life. Only then can we materially guarantee the people an independent and creative life.

Only when the material and technical foundations of socialism are laid with the national state as a unit is it possible to mobilize and use all the natural resources of the country, maintain a proper balance between all branches of the national economy and increase production at a high rate.

We must also observe the principle of self-reliance to guarantee the political independence of the country and eliminate inequality among nations.

Economic self-reliance is the material basis of political independence. Only when we are self-reliant in the economy can we uphold the dignity and honour of an independent, sovereign state.

Economic self-reliance is also the material basis of self-defence in guarding the nation.

Only when we are self-reliant in the economy can we build strong defences to guard the revolutionary gains and national security.

Independent national economy provides conditions for eliminating the real basis of inequality among nations and achieving national prosperity.

As long as there remains economic backwardness even after the triumphant socialist revolution inequality among nations does not disappear.

Independent national economy makes it possible to eliminate economic lag, the real basis of inequality among nations, succeed in building socialism and develop the revolution and construction to new heights.

What is most important in building an independent national economy according to the principle of self-reliance is to bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**Our experience shows that it is possible to successfully build an independent national economy, bringing prosperity and progress to the country, only when Juche is thoroughly established and the main stress is put on self-reliance.**" ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 97.)

Full display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is the requirement of the principle of self-reliance and provides fundamental condition for the successful execution of the policy of self-reliance.

Only when we have the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in economic construction can we discard the spirit of dependence on others and be fully independent and creative and have faith in our strength and the revolutionary fighting spirit to overcome any difficulties and obstacles. And we can mobilize all domestic human and material resources and reserves and possibilities and promote economic construction at a high speed.

It is also important in the principle of self-reliance to strengthen and develop simultaneously all the essential elements of the independent economy in economic construction, that is, to establish an independent and comprehensive economic structure, equip the national economy with up-to-date technology, create solid raw material bases and train a big army of national technical personnel.

We have thoroughly implemented the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of self-reliance. As a result, our country, once a backward colonial agricultural state, has turned into an independent socialist industrial country with powerful industry and developed agriculture in a short time and our people enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content with a strong independent national economy.





# *WISE POLICY BEARS FINE FRUITS*

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**The main objective of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace.**"

The respected and beloved leader defined the Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy as the principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan, as the strategic policy of socialist economic construction.

Recently our magazine's journalist talked about achievements made in the execution of this policy and the prospects with director Han Jong Ma of the technological development department of the State Committee of Science and Technology.

**Director Han Jong Ma of the technological development department of the State Committee of Science and Technology**

## Juche-Orientation

**Journalist:** Thank you very much for sharing your time with me. The great leader said that the most important task in the Juche-orientation of the national economy is to make a more effective use of the country's natural resources and further improve the structure of the national economy.

Please tell me about the achievements made in the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

**Director:** If we are to make the economy more independent, we must meet domestically the needs of different branches of the national economy for raw materials and fuel, so that we can develop the economy on a very stable basis according to plans and normalize production.

This is especially important because today the world is suffering serious raw material and fuel crises.

Today we are further strengthening our raw material and fuel bases for the rapid development of the national economy. A new turn is taking place in geological prospecting, the foregoer of the mining industry.

Through intensified deep and circumferential prospecting at operating coal and ore mines we are securing more coal and ore deposits and locating various mineral resources that have been said not to be found in our country, which provides a good condition for giving definite precedence to the mining industry over the processing industry.

Many collieries and mines have been reconstructed and enlarged on the basis of modern technology and many new coal and ore mines have been opened up. As a result, the collieries in Anju district increased their production 60 times compared with the pre-liberation years, the Komdok Mine produces over 100 times as much ore as what it dug one year under Japanese imperialist rule and the Musan Mine will produce 10 million tons of iron ore in the near future.

**A big blast at the Musan Mine**

Our mining industry is now going over to mining and treating high and low quality ores in large quantities.

**Journalist:** Notable progress has been made also in other industries.

**Director:** Yes, of course. Our chemical industry is increasing the production of synthetic fibre and other raw materials in a big way.

Bases producing fibre from stone, wood, reed and maize stalk have been reinforced. We have succeeded in making from carbide abundant in our country many things which we imported in the past.

We continue to develop power industry with inexhaustible domestic hydro-electric resources and fuel.

We use more domestic fuel in making coking coal and are increasing alloy steel production with domestic fuel and made great progress in producing steel with blister steel, reduced ball ore and other raw materials and fuel.

With our raw material bases strengthened, the proportion of cheap and good-quality synthetic and processed raw materials has risen sharply in raw materials for industry.

In this way our powerful Juche industry is steadily developing mainly with home-produced raw materials and fuel.

**Journalist:** What new industries are we creating in order to increase economic independence?

**Director:** Another success in the Juche-orientation of the national economy is that we have further improved the structure of industry by creating new industries and are developing industry with domestic raw materials.

We are still importing some kinds of raw materials including crude oil and rubber.

Securing these things at home is important in increasing the independence of industry.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader a number of new industrial bases—aluminum, synthetic rubber, potash fertilizer and herbicide production bases—relying on domestic resources have been established and new petrochemical industries for the production of Orlon and polyethylene created.

A great success in the food industry is that strong bases producing sugar and cooking oil mainly from maize have been built in our country which has few sources of sugar and oil.

**Journalist:** Would you kindly tell me about the prospect of Juche-orientation of the national economy?

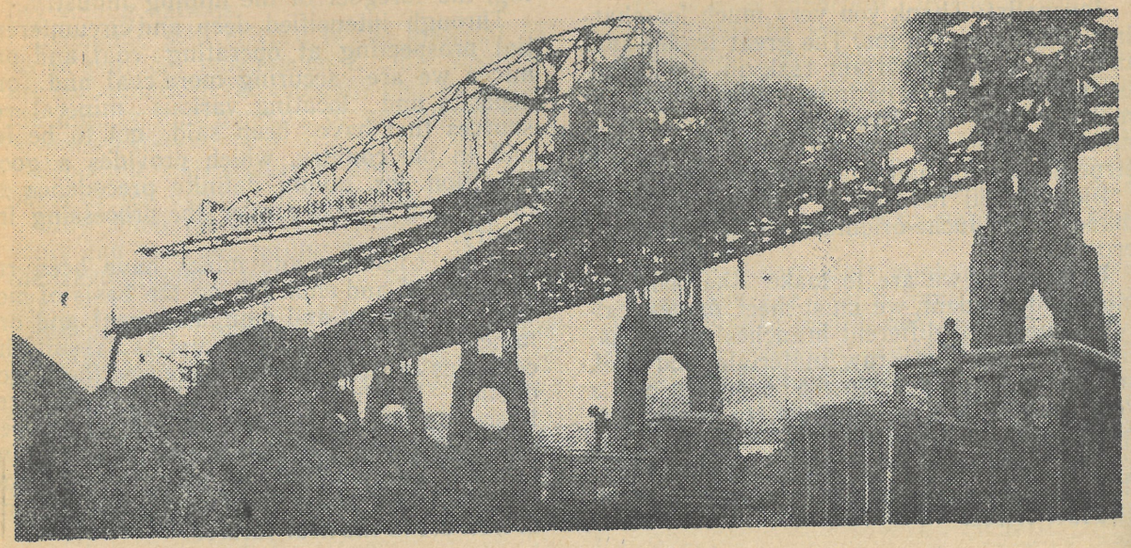
**Director:** We have already made great achievement in this work and its prospect is very bright.

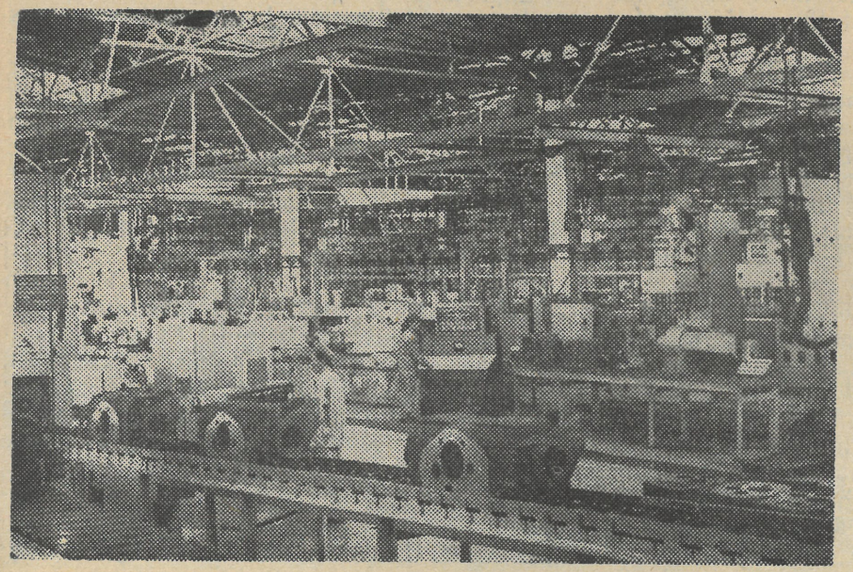
During the Second Seven-Year Plan many thermal and hydro-electric power stations, big and small, will be built with our design, materials and equipment. They will firmly rely on rich domestic resources for power generation.

In 1984 our ferrous metallurgical industry will produce 7.4-8 million tons of steel. We will use granulated iron and blister steel in large quantities for increased proportion of steel production with domestic raw materials and fuel.

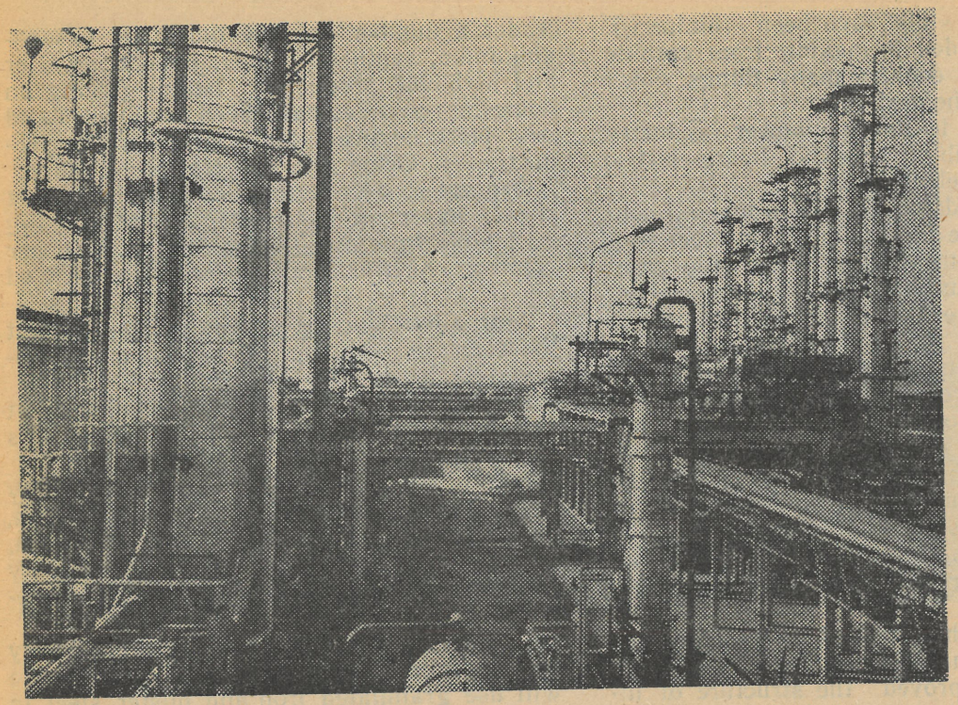
According to the Juche-orientation policy, our economy will be developed more many-sidedly and comprehensively in reliance on domestic resources and we will be able to solve better all problems arising from economic construction by ourselves.

**The mechanized coal yard of the Sinchang Colliery**





**The Kumsong Tractor Plant—a sea of machines**



**Part of the Youth Chemical Complex**

## Modernization and Application of Science in the National Economy

**Journalist:** What achievement have we made in modernization of the national economy?

**Director:** As the great leader said, the modernization of the national economy is essentially the modernization of technical means and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes. We have made great progress in this respect too.

The reality of our country where socialist construction has entered upon a new higher stage requires us to step up the modernization of the national economy.

According to this policy of modernization the work of making machines and equipment precise, large-sized and high-speed is carried on energetically in all branches of the national economy and various modern machines and equipment are invented and built to improve the technical equipment of the national economy and mechanize and automate all production processes.

**Journalist:** Can you cite concrete examples?

**Director:** The great leader said that we should modernize transport first of all.

As a result of modernization of transport, we are fully meeting the demand of the rapidly developing mining and processing industries for transport.

Important progress has been made in railway electrification. In the past two years we have electrified longer railways than those we did during the Six-Year Plan. Major trunk lines have been electrified and branch lines to big coal and ore mines and station yard lines are now switching over to electric traction. The result is that raw and other materials are carried in large quantities from their producers to factories and construction sites.

Automation at marshaling and station yards is also promoted dynamically.

The great leader's original transport policies—the policy of centralized transport, combined communication and container transport and the policy of transport by pipeline, belt conveyer and cableway—are implemented splendidly.

The Pyongyang-Wonsan and other expressways have been built and long-distance motor transport has made signal progress.



High-speed rock and well drills, excavators, compressors and other large machines and equipment are introduced in the mining industry and comprehensive mechanization of pit operations including tunneling, mining and transport is promoted energetically.

**Journalist:** The engineering industry plays a big role in the modernization of the national economy.

**Director:** Of course. It is very important in the modernization of the national economy to develop the engineering industry, the heart of industry and the basis of technical progress. The construction of the Taean Heavy Machine Combine, a comprehensive large-sized machine plant, is progressing smoothly in the western section of our country. The operating machine factories including the Ryongsong Machine Plant have been enlarged and reinforced, and they are mass-producing precision, modern and high-speed machines and equipment. We have directed great efforts to the building of mining machines, machine tools, trucks, tractors and cargo ships, so that their production is increasing daily.

The rapidly developing engineering industry is greatly contributing to the modernization of mining, metallurgical, chemical and building-materials industries, transport, fishing industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy.

We are rapidly developing electronics and automation industries and increasing output and decisively improving quality, of various automation devices and apparatuses and gauges including electron tubes, semiconductor transistors and integrated circuits.

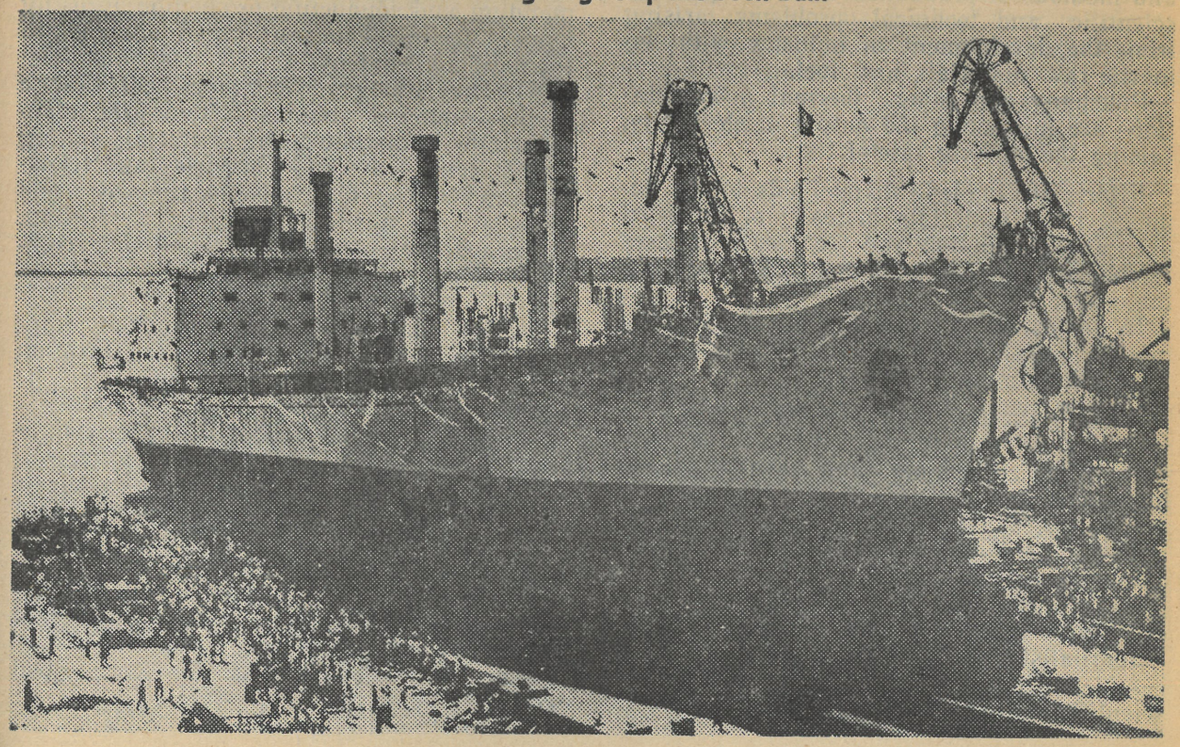
**Journalist:** You have gained great successes in the application of science in the national economy.

**Director:** The keynote of the great leader's policy of applying science in the national economy is that through the development of science and technology we put on a newer scientific basis the technical processes and methods of production and business activities in all branches of the national economy.

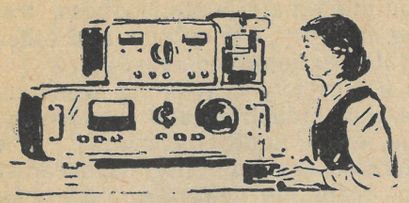
Our functionaries, scientists and technicians are intensifying the scientific research work essential for the application of science in the national economy and actively introducing new achievements of science and technology.

They are modernizing technical processes

**Another big cargo ship has been built**



# AUTOMATION



The technicians and workers of the April 3 Factory have worked for automation.

They contribute greatly to further strengthening the independent system of our national economy by producing and supplying modern machine tools to many different industries.

Through an energetic technical innovation movement they, together with three-revolution team members, mechanized or automated all production processes from raw material production to processing and assembling and sharply increased the production of machine tools.

All marvel at the twist grinder and jaw twist grinder which radically improved the quality of jaw chuck.

Girls fresh from senior middle school only watch the machines which grind materials freely.

One worker operates 8 automated screw machines which were worked by eight people, increasing their efficiency several times. The automated burnishing machine has liberated scores of workers from hard labour. A large processed good comes off the assembly line every ten minutes....

These are a few examples showing the modernization of the factory.

Recently they have succeeded in making a new-type machine tool.

They are now working to enhance the level of automation.

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and methods of production and solving many scientific and technical problems arising from the development of industry with domestic raw materials and fuel.

Pukchang and other thermal power stations are increasing the output of electricity, raising the burning rate of coal.

Efforts are made in many fields to use domestic raw materials instead of imported ones and production and technical processes remodelled for the comprehensive use of raw materials.

In particular, we are making agriculture more scientific and intensive as required by the Juche farming methods.

We are strictly observing the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time and have produced high-yielding varieties suited to the weather and soil of our country and established new scientific fertilizing, water-control and soil-care systems.

As a result, our grain output is growing every year in spite of the abnormal weather.

**Journalist:** You have attained great successes in putting business activities on a newer scientific footing.

**Director:** We are applying science in commanding and conducting production by using modern technical means in all branches of the national economy.

We have brought about a radical change in the command and conduct of production especially in metallurgical, chemical, mining and building-materials industries and transport and are saving much manpower and material and steadily increasing production.

We are also using widely electronic computers for quick and precise calculation in the national economy.

We are conducting well the political work with producer masses and the organization of economic activities as required by the Taean work system.

The great leader's policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy will make our national economy more independent and enable our people to live a more plentiful and happier life.

Indeed, his policy is convincingly demonstrating its correctness and vitality in our reality.

**Journalist:** Thank you for your good words.





# *Rapidly Growing Power Generation*

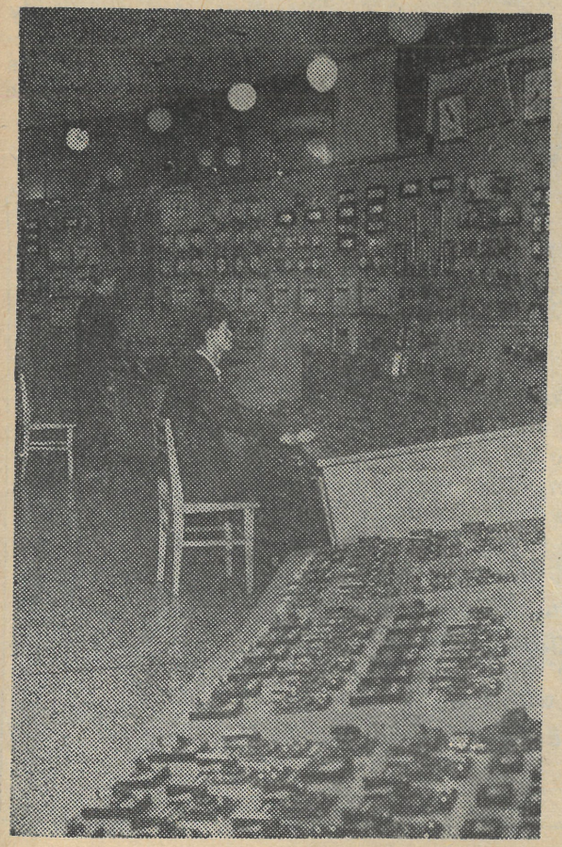
**—A Visit to the Pukchang Thermal Power Station—**

The Pukchang Thermal Power Station is one of big power stations in our country.

A nearby hill afforded a fine view of the power giant pouring forth volumes of smoke.

Machines and equipment were in capacity operation and electricity flew endlessly to the sites of socialist construction.

**The automated control room**



I first went to the control workteam. This team is the production command grasping and controlling the operation of generating machines and equipment.

I could see its operation automated and modernized through the technical revolution.

Meters showing automatically the volume of generated electricity and ceaselessly coming and going signal balls of various colours showing the operation of generating machines and equipment....

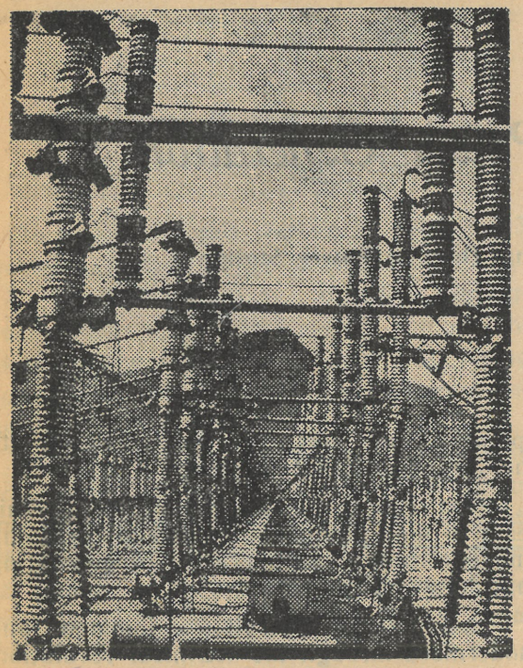
These told that generating machines and equipment were fully displaying their capacity.

"Charge dust coal," the workteam leader gave a command, looking at manometers. There appeared on the TV screen dust coal pushed by the blown air into the boiler. The hands of the manometers shivered and leant to the right. The burning rate rose again, of which the control room was informed.

Through modernization of equipment the workers and technicians of this power station raised the burning rate by 15 per cent and don't use heavy oil for ignition. They also shortened the repair time of generating equipment and increased the output of electricity.

After looking round generating machines and equipment I went to the coal yard.

Trains fully loaded with coal came without letup into the coal yard along the straight tracks. Automatic unloaders poured coal on the belt conveyor. Hundreds of waggons of



**Part of the outdoor substation**

coal of high calorie from the Tokchon Coal Complex and other big collieries are said to come to this power station every day. Coal is carried to this station from the Chenam Colliery by cableway.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of coal, they say, are always kept in reserve for production.

Favoured with dependable coal mines and technical personnel equipped with modern science and technology, this power station always attains high power generation goals.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"To develop the power industry and consolidate our own power base relying on domestic resources is an important task intended for the Juche orientation and modernization of the national economy."**

Today our electric power output is steadily increasing at Pukchang and other power stations.

We owe this to the great leader who wisely guided us to build with foresight at different places large thermal power stations using coal abundant in our country while constructing water power stations.

## Another Industrial Railway Electrified

*Our electric railway constructors and working people in Pyongyang completely electrified the railway to the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant.*

*Thus the centralized coal trains do not pass the Pyongyang Railway Station but go directly to the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant.*

*For this electrification project they had to remove over 100,000 cubic metres of earth and tamp more than 6,000 cubic metres of concrete to build scores of structures.*

*But they completed only in 80 days this big project, which would have taken one and half a year, through the speed campaign.*

*The complete electrification of the railway enables us to feed better the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant with coal, increase its traffic capacity markedly and keep the Pyongyang Railway Station cleaner.*



Foreseeing the distant future, he instructed to build a big power base at Pukchang with rich water resources and many coal mines near it, came to pick out the site for it and energetically guided its construction. Big coal-using thermal power stations were built at many other places.

Because we have such strong power bases our economy is developing at a high rate, not affected by any worldwide economic upheavals.

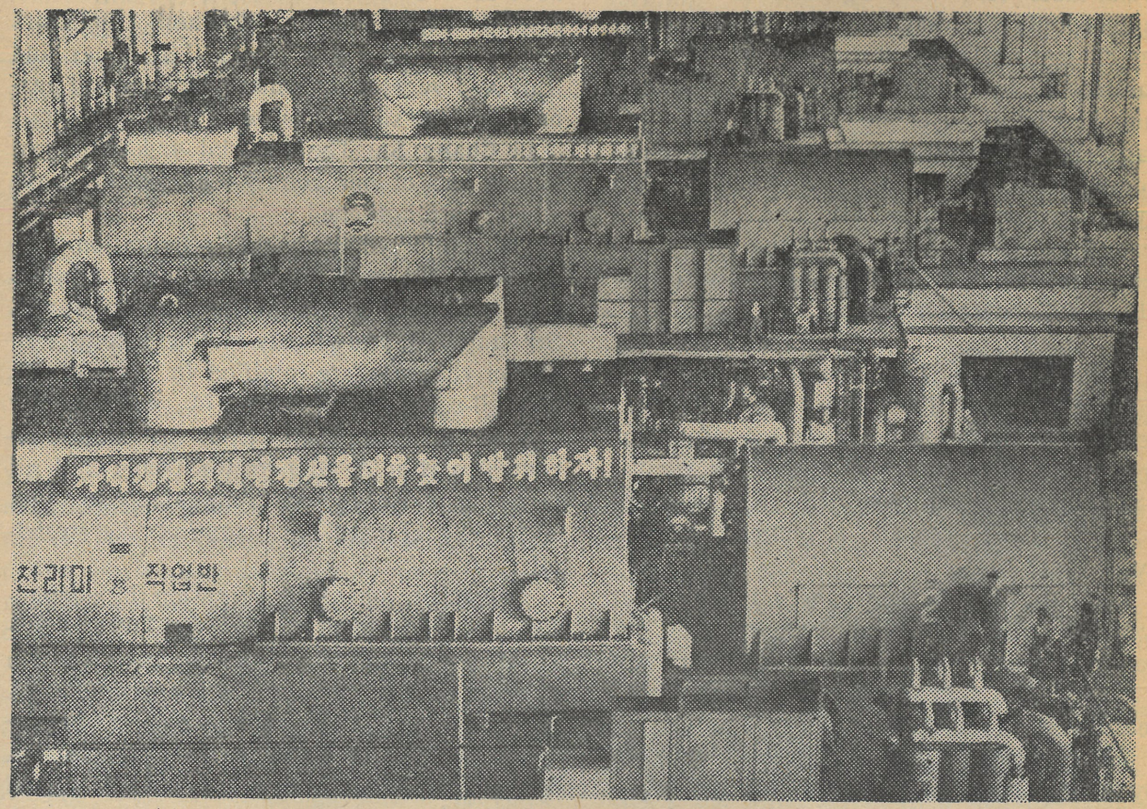
We are now striving to automate and modernize the generating equipment of Pukchang and other power stations in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and create a new generating capacity.

From the coal yard I went to the construction site where expansion work was under way.

I got a clear idea of our rapidly developing power industry from the power station striving all the time to generate more electricity.

Kwon O Sik

**The generator shop**



Round-table Talk

# New Era of Scientific Farming

A new era of scientific and technical farming has come to Ryongchon County in North Pyongan Province. It lies at the northwestern tip of our country.

The peasants in this county on the Amnokgang River, like those in other parts of the country, do farming with machines and kill weed with chemicals, not knowing worry about irrigation.

Recently our magazine's journalist had a round-table talk with agricultural workers in the county who have brought about a radical change in agriculture along the path pointed out by the great rural theses—Chairman Li Chang Su of the County Cooperative Farm Management Committee, Management Board Chairman Kim Hui Sam of the Ryongam Cooperative Farm and sub-workteam leader Kim Hak Chan of the fifth workteam and member Ryang Song Hui of the Chonjin Cooperative Farm.

* * *

**Journalist:** You have worked full well, I think. I have heard that you have had an exceptionally rich crop this year too. But your crop seems to be more excellent than what I had expected. Would you please tell me about how you have reaped a bumper harvest every year?

**Li Chang Su:** As you have said, this year we have had the richest crop ever in our county's history. We said last year's harvest a record. But this year's crop is more excellent than last year's.

We owe this to the rural theses authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On account of time limit, we are going to speak mainly about the results of the technical revolution.

**Kim Hui Sam:** I'll speak first. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The technical revolution in the countryside must be powerfully accelerated to further consolidate the successes in the irrigation and electrification of agriculture, quickly complete chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization, so that agriculture is industrialized and modernized."**

Our peasants do farming with greater ease and reap a rich and stable harvest every year. We owe this to the technical revolution we have carried on successfully according to the great leader's teaching. In these ten years our grain output has grown 1.5 times and fruit and vegetable farming and animal husbandry made signal progress.

**Li Chang Su:** The material and technical foundations of our county's agriculture have steadily strengthened.

The reinforced Amnokgang Irrigation System wets the vast Ryongchon plain through one, two or three stage pumping stations. Six hundred and eighty kilometre-long irrigation channels are ramified in our county, a well-regulated system of water-supply control is established from the irrigation control station to cooperative farms and all pumping stations are automated, so that water can be used for irrigation like electricity.

Irrigation, sprinkler irrigation in particular, has been introduced in over 3,000 hectares of dry fields from which we reap a rich harvest of vegetable and maize every year. Our crops and fields are also completely free from damages of flood and stagnant water. We have reinforced river banks and created windbreaks and our pumping and other irrigation facilities are perfect.

**Kim Hak Chan:** Electrification was completed long ago in our county and modern farm machines do farming operations for peasants.

For 15 years after the publication of the great rural theses the number of tractors serving agriculture in our county increased more than 4 times, trucks 3.4 times, electric motors 1.8 times and modern farm machines 3 times and comprehensive farm mechanization is now progressing smoothly.

**Kim Hui Sam:** With the growth of farm machines, the number of kinds of mechanized farm operations increased sharply. Formerly machines did ploughing, harrowing and carriage work. But today they do rice and maize transplanting, weeding and other major farm work as well as minor farm work for farmers. The number of kinds of mechanized operations increased scores of times.

**Ryang Song Hui:** It's wonderful indeed. Mechanization has made farm work quite pleasant. We have been using rice-seedling pullers for years now.

**Li Chang Su:** Long ago machines did all paddy ploughing, carriage work and thrashing in our county and do almost all rice transplanting, weeding and harvesting. So our farmers are little different from workers operating machines.

There has been great progress in chemicalization, too.

**Kim Hui Sam:** We applied 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizer to every hectare of field last year and more than 2 tons this year. This means that we have fulfilled the rural theses-set task of raising the per-hectare application of chemical fertilizer to more than 1 ton. Besides, we have applied a large amount of microelement fertilizers.

**Kim Hak Chan:** Now we kill weeds with chemicals. When we applied herbicides for the first time in the Ryongchon plain, an old man, Pak, did not leave fields even at night fearing that rice seedlings would die and farming ruin. But now he feels quite pleased with herbicides.

**Journalist:** There has been great progress also in intensive farming.

**Li Chang Su:** We give unified and comprehensive scientific and technical guidance of agricultural production and have put it on the footing of modern science and technique according to the instruction of the great leader on doing scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche farming methods.

We have established a scientific farming system. On the basis of weather data gathered for over 10 years we divided our county into small and big agricultural climatic zones and made soil cards for all fields and distributed crops and varieties, and scientifically applied fertilizers.

**Kim Hui Sam:** Technical personnel's role is very important in scientific and technical farming.

**Li Chang Su:** Our county has thousands of engineers and assistant engineers. This means that each sub-workteam has several engineers and assistant engineers. They are playing a big role in farming. Last year they made land phosphorous and properly distributed species and increased the per-hectare rice output by more than 600 kg.

**Kim Hui Sam:** The technical revolution has made farm work easier and more pleasant and steadily boosted agricultural production. Last year our farm's per-hectare rice output grew by over two tons. This year we had a much better harvest.

**Journalist:** Your story gives me a great joy. You owe such wonderful successes to the constant wise guidance of the great leader.

**Li Chang Su:** The great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to Ryongchon County more than 20 times to kindly teach us how to work.

He also sent us a large amount of farming and building materials.

**Ryang Song Hui:** Thanks to his programme for the construction of a socialist countryside we people in Ryongchon live as well as the urban population in new modern houses, doing farming joyfully.

**Journalist:** Thank you for your good words.

# High Tempo of Railway Electrification

In recent two years, longer sections of railways have been electrified in our country than were done during the Six-Year Plan.

Railway transport has made a remarkable progress since the question of transport services was discussed at the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in April 1977.

In this period some 500 kilometres of railway lines in total length switched over to electric traction, namely, the 180-odd km Taedonggang-Sinsongchon-Changsang line, the 140-odd km Kilju-Hyesan line, the 100-odd km Sinanju-Huichon line, the 64 km Tanchon-Kumgol (Komdok) line and the 12 km Kumya-Pungnam line. Besides, many sidings were electrified.

Meanwhile, electric locomotives were produced in large numbers. This year scores of them have already been manufactured. In a number of sections light rails were replaced with heavy ones and concrete sleepers were laid, so that railway electrification may pay off even more. Further, thousands of heavy-duty waggons were turned out.

In earlier days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined railway electrification as the basic orientation for the development of railway transport in our country and put forward the task of electrifying railway sections beginning with those sections with steep gradients where the freight carriage is greatly needed and the flow of passengers is much felt and gradually switching all the railways of the country over to electric traction.

Thus, already in the years of peaceful construction, we electrified the Yangdok-Chonsong and Kaego-Koin railway sections having sharp gradients.

During the past Fatherland Liberation War our railways were totally destroyed, but were rebuilt in a short space of time after the ceasefire.

The 1957-60 period—the period of the First Five-Year Plan—witnessed the electrification of railways with a total length of over 100 km, including the Kilju-Myongchon and Yangdok-Sinsongchon lines, and the Seven-Year Plan period saw the electrification of railways, 850 km long in all, among them the Pyongyang-Sinuiju, Kowon-Chongjin and Pyongyang-Sinsongchon lines.

During the Six-Year Plan a total of 380-odd km long sections of railways were newly electrified, including the Chongjin-Musan, Chongjin-Rajin and Pyongyang-Madong lines with steep gradients and heavy freight traffic.

In our country today not only main trunk lines but also many branch lines in the inland region are electrified.

At present the proportion of freight transport by electric locomotive in railway freight haulage is much more than 70 per cent.

The recent 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea deliberated on the task of further developing the transport services in compliance with the requirements of socialist economic construction at a high stage.

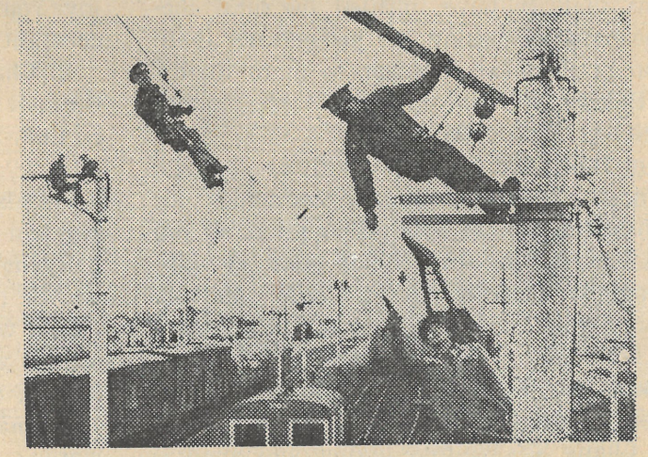
This step will bring about another turn in our railway transport.

In the period of the current Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84), the Pyongyang-Nampo, Kowon-Pongsan and other railway lines, altogether 1,600 km long, will be newly electrified.

The share of traction by electric locomotive in railway freight carriage will thus account for 87 per cent.

Ryu Yong Bok

**Railway electrification project in progress**



**Conversation**

# SUPERB GUERRILLA TACTICS

December this year marks the 40th anniversary of the battles at Liukosung and Chiahsintzu. Recently our magazine's journalist had a conversation with anti-Japanese fighter Choe In Dok, a participant in the battles during the anti-Japanese armed struggle in which the great leader wiped out the Japanese imperialist military and police forces by superb tactics, in order to introduce them to our readers. Follows their conversation.

* * *

Journalist: Thank you very much for your kindness of giving your precious time for our conversation. Forty years have already rolled by since the battles at Liukosung and Chiahsintzu. Though, the battles are still vivid in your memory and you cannot remember them without emotion, I am sure.

Choe: The battles stick in my mind as though they were yesterday. I took part in them as a member of the machinegun squad. A few years before the battles I participated in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. I was with him during the arduous march and the Musan area battle and also in these battles.

Journalist: The victorious battles commanded by the great leader were of great historic importance in bringing about a steady upsurge in the Korean revolution. What was the situation at the time?

Choe: As you know, in August 1939 the great leader ordered units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to harass the enemy's rear in connection of the Japanese imperialists' attack on Halhingol. The KPRA units, acting upon his orders, struck telling blows to Japs at different places. Now the Japanese imperialists massed a large body of troops several hundred thousand strong in a vain attempt to "wipe out" the KPRA, especially the headquarters of the revolution where the great leader was, in winter unfavourable for us KPRA. The great leader commanded us to conduct large-troop circling operations to deal heavier political and military blows to the enemy.

In the large-troop circling operations, we, the main force of the KPRA, moved about a large area along the predetermined course, taking the whole winter. We suddenly appeared to take the enemy troops by surprise, and then disappeared into nowhere. If the enemy pursued us, we chose a favourable spot to turn and knock him out.

Journalist: As data show, the great leader got the main force of the KPRA to conduct energetic military and political activities in Holung and Antu and lure the enemy forces there and then slip out of their encircling net and move in the direction of Tunhua.

How long it was from the Tumangang area to Tunhua County?

Choe: It was more than 400 kilometres. We went through thickly wooded deep valleys where the enemy forces could not move

about freely. And it would have taken the large enemy troops several days to reach there.

After our arrival at the Tunhua hinterland the great leader made us attack Liukosung and Chiahsintzu, the strongholds of the enemy "punitive forces." The attack aimed at dispersing and confusing the large enemy forces searching for our main force in Holung and Antu and moving into the border area along the Tuman-gang River for operations in the homeland. It also aimed at striking the enemy there, inspiring the people there with faith in the victory of the revolution and reinforcing our ranks with lumberjacks.

Journalist: There were some 600 lumberjacks at Liukosung, weren't there? I want to hear the story of the battle. It was a delightful battle for you, wasn't it?

Choe: Through scouts the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fully grasped the enemy movement and carefully planned the battle.

At his order, on the night of December 17, we flew into barracks of forest policemen. The enemy desperately resisted us from the underground battery. They were panic-stricken by the great leader's protean guerrilla tactics. A regimental commander was hit by an enemy bullet. At the sad report of the death of the regimental commander whom he had held dearest, the great leader ordered us to silence the enemy gun at once. His resounding voice at the time seems to ring in my ear even now.

We destroyed the battery and finished off all enemies with hand grenades and bullets.

In this victorious battle we seized a lot of war materiel and food.

Journalist: The great leader enlisted in the KPRA over 100 workers who wanted to take part in the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It amounted to wiping out thousands of enemies and capturing plenty of war supplies, I think.

Choe: Yes, of course.

Journalist: On December 24, after this victorious battle, you attacked Chiahsintzu. There were nearly 1,000 lumberjacks and many Manchurian puppet armymen commanded by a Japanese officer and forest policemen there. But, at the news of the Liukosung battle the panic-stricken enemies did not put up resistance but unconditionally surrendered to the attacking KPRA.

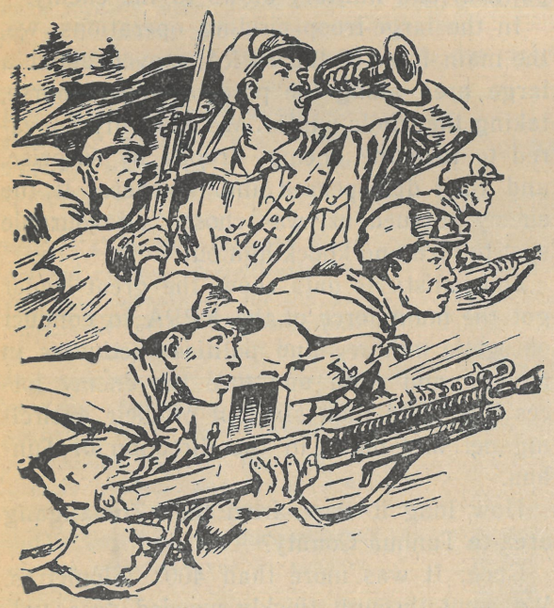
Choe: We captured war materiel and provisions from the enemy and conducted political work among the local people. Lumberjacks vyingly volunteered to carry booty.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to them.

**"Our Guerrilla Army is a people's army fighting for the freedom and liberation of the country against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.**

**If you want the liberation and independence of your beloved country and desire to free yourselves from the shameful life as a stateless people, you should fight bravely against the Japanese imperialists.**

**Those who are ready to take up arms to fight the enemy together with us, join our Guerrilla Army!"**



In response to his enthusiastic appeal lumberjacks competitively volunteered to join the KPRA.

We recruited over 200 lumberjacks in Liukosung and Chiahsintzu.

Journalist: The battles shine bright in the annals of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

After the intensive military and political studies at the Paishihtan secret camp the great leader dealt heavy military and political blows to the enemy in the Tamalukou and Hungchiho battles on the way to the border area and crowned the large-troop circling operations with brilliant victory.

The Liukosung and Chiahsintzu battles fully showed the superb strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who firmly held the initiative and dealt successive blows to the enemy even when the enemy hurled large forces against the KPRA and the indestructible might of the KPRA trained by him.

Choe: The great leader administered crushing blows to the Japanese imperialists in every battle with brilliant pieces of guerrilla tactics never to be found in military books and war history of the world. He is an outstanding military strategist, a legendary hero and an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

Journalist: Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people could defeat the Japanese imperialist brigands and liberate the country, and, rallied closely around him, worst the US imperialists who had boasted of being "the strongest" in the world in the last Fatherland Liberation War and establish a strong socialist state.

Choe: You are right. I will continue to be boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the Party and strive together with our people to hasten the final victory of our revolution.

Journalist: Thank you.

## Book "An Outline of Korean Culture" Published in Foreign Languages

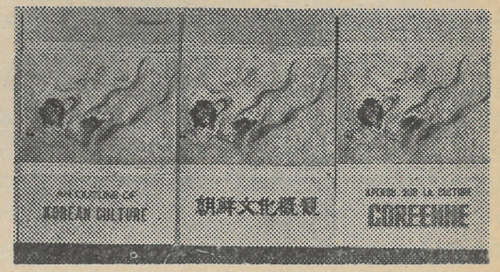
*Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House brought out the book "An Outline of Korean Culture" in English, Chinese, Japanese and French.*

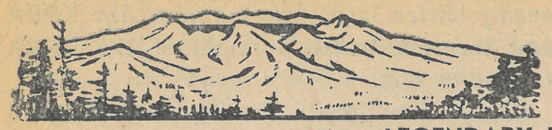
*The book gives a historical outline of the culture of our nation from the primitive society to the close of the feudal society.*

*It treats culture in the old and new Stone Ages and the Bronze Age in the primitive society, culture of ancient Korea, culture in the period of three kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekje and Silla), culture in the Koryo period and culture in the period of the Li dynasty with main stress on science, technology, architecture, literature and arts.*

*This book will help the readers to know that the Korean people is a talented and resourceful nation with a history of five thousand years of long and fruitful struggle and a history of creation that contributed to the progress of science and culture of mankind.*

*Some materials are given with pictures.*





LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION

# *The Kwantung Army in a Panic*

The million-strong Kwantung army was stationed in Manchuria. The Japanese military clique brought in hundreds of thousands to mop up the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. They also brought out the "Manchukuo" government's puppet army and police to go on punitive operations. But every operation seemed to end in fiasco, leaving many dead in the Manchurian wilderness.

The Kwantung army's officers and men took fright, for they believed that they must surely be killed in the fight with the iron-willed Commander Kim Il Sung's Korean People's Revolutionary Army. They did everything to save their skins. They would even feign illness to get out of going on these punitive operations and they always sent the puppet Manchukuo army and police ahead as a shield. While camping, they would have the puppet army and police deployed in double and treble defence lines around them, and spend the night inside the lines. But none of this was of any use. They could not evade death. The bullets of the anti-Japanese guerrillas singled out the Japanese, even if they kept the puppet Manchukuo army and police around or ahead of them.

This was because the great strategist General Kim Il Sung always directed the main blow at the Japs.

During the Qinggouzi battle in Emu County, north Manchuria in September 1935, a Japanese army unit had two companies of the puppet Manchukuo army under their command in Qinggouzi as a shield.

The General decided to wipe out the Japanese in Qinggouzi and worked out a plan. He wanted to lure the deeply entrenched enemy troops out into Village No. 5 and annihilate them there, so he sent a member of underground organization of Village No. 4 to Qinggouzi to give the enemy false information that the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army was resting in Village No. 4 and would set out for Village No. 5 at about six o'clock in the morning.

In the meantime, the General dispatched a company of the guerrilla army in the direction of Village No. 5. Before they went he told them that the combined unit of Japanese and puppet Manchukuo armies would certainly come towards Village No. 5 and ordered the company to take up positions on a suitable height near the village and kill only Japanese, while striking terror into the hearts of the puppet Manchukuo army.

A battle was fought in accordance with this plan. As he expected, the Japs with two companies of the Manchukuo army ahead, ran towards Village No. 5. The guerrillas in ambush let the puppet army through and launched a surprise attack on the Japs, cutting them to pieces. That moment the guerrillas shouted at the confused puppet Manchukuo army:

"Poor Manchukuo soldiers, dragged out by the Japs! Throw down your Jap rifles! We guerrillas only shoot Japs, not the Manchukuo soldiers!"

The way lay open, and all the Manchurians fled.

In the winter of 1936 during the large-scale punitive operations against the Paek-du-san base the 19th Japanese Ranam division set up a round defence position whenever they camped at night. They had the forcibly mobilized peasants asleep on the first defence line and the puppet Manchukuo army camp inside the line; they camped in the middle.

Informed of this stupid measure, the General dispatched an assault party at night, to wipe out only the Japanese billeted in the heart of the defence position.

The Japanese who had been fast asleep, barefoot, received an unexpected heavy blow. Some of them were shot while still asleep, others ran out of the camp barefoot, in their underwear, to be shot or frozen to death. Almost all the Japs were killed. The survivors who had narrowly escaped vented their wrath on the 40 officers of the puppet Manchukuo army who had been pulled into punitive operations:

"You sons of bitches! You collaborated with the bandits. If you are not in cahoots with the communists how come that only we who were in the middle, were attacked, while you were safe? How could the communists have got through, unless you let them in?"

The infuriated Japs shot all 40 Manchukuo officers despite all their pleas that it was not their fault. This increased the Manchurians' hatred for the Japs, and led to the legend that General Kim Il Sung was so far-sighted that he could always find the Japs.

This story reached the ears of the Japs, and struck still greater terror into their cowardly hearts.

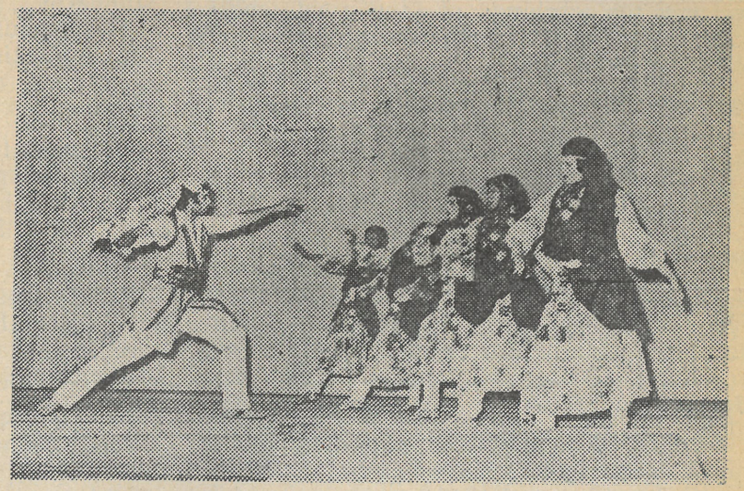
## Performance of Iraqi Artistes

The Basrah Folk Art Troupe of the Republic of Iraq paid a friendly visit to our country and gave performance in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and Wonsan, a local city, amid the great interest of our people and artistes.

The performance of the Iraqi artistes showed clearly the ardent love of the Iraqi people for their country and their courage, national wisdom, beautiful customs and fruitful labour.

Dances "Liberation," "Peasants' Dance," "Wheat Farming" and "Girl Picking Jujube" were highly acclaimed by the audience.

Their performance left a deep impression on our people for beautiful melody, rhythmic movements, costumes and stage properties.



**Dance "Peasants' Dance"**

# President KIM IL SUNG Always Finds Himself among People

**Okana Roch, Correspondent of the Congo News Agency**

President Kim Il Sung always finds himself among people. He is very kind, tolerant, simple and modest. For these qualities the people look up to him as their great leader and tender-hearted father and heartily welcome him everywhere he goes.

Giving on-the-spot guidance, he talks with people to know their hopes and determination and their work and explains the policies of the Party and state to them and settles knotty problems for them.

He apprehends the aspiration of the people and arouses them to a new struggle.

All Koreans know well that he fights without rest for their freedom and welfare, leading the revolution and construction from victory to victory.

There are no places in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which have not received the teaching of the great leader concerning the welfare of the people.

In more than 30 years he has given on-the-spot guidance to innumerable factories and cooperative farms in the country.

In the course he created the famous Chongsan-ri method which suited the new circumstances.

He makes his way through snowy mountains and muddy fields to meet farmers. He even visits out-of-the-way mountain villages to acquaint himself with their situation and teach farmers there how to raise their living standard.

Sometimes he sleeps at night in simple farmhouses, looking after people's life. In the early autumn of 1947 he slept one night on a mat of a log cabin, and early next morning he climbed a steep mountain for survey.

He said to his suite worried about his clothes wet by morning dew: **"If we want to make our people live well as soon as possible we should tread a wild and wet path before others."**

He visits workers and fishermen even in snowstorm or rain and goes to soldiers at the front to tell them his battle experience.

Once he visited a fishing port and tried on a fisherman's working clothes, asking about their working conditions.

When he visits factories and schools he never forgets to go to mess halls to taste soup and *kimchi* himself which workers and students eat and take measures to feed them better. Sharing joys and sorrows with people, he always strives to raise their living standards.

He, genius of mankind, finds his joy of life in making people happy and works for their good, not knowing rest and sleep.

For these noble qualities he is boundlessly respected by the people as their great leader, the grateful sun of the nation, and the people breathe his breath and live and fight upon his thought.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung devotes himself to the welfare, freedom and happiness of the people and so the Korean people feel a pride that they are the happiest and most glorious people in the world.

All this eloquently shows that President Kim Il Sung is father of the people who is dedicating his whole life to the good of the people, leading them to worthwhile life and struggle.



# National Industrial Arts Exhibition

*Recently a national industrial arts exhibition was held at the Korean Art Gallery in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.*

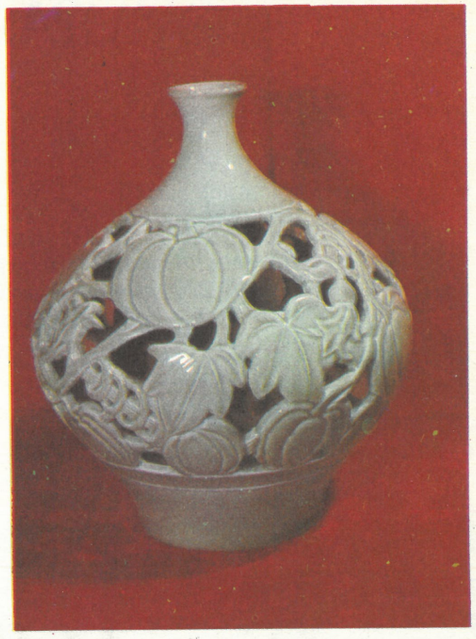
*It displayed over 270 pieces of works by our artistic craftsmen—pottery, inlaid lacquer ware, metal and wood works, needleworks, etc.*

*Exhibits were rich in variety of material, colour and shape.*

*The exhibition showed the good results our industrial arts had attained in developing their traditions and making the people's life more cultured.*

**Exhibits attract the eyes of visitors**

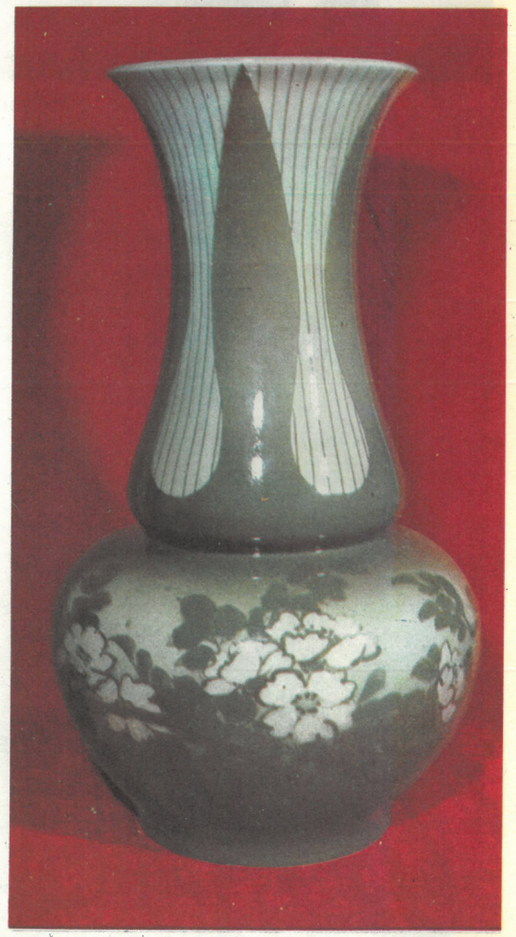
Mosaic "Pen stand"



Ceramic flower vase with pumpkin openwork

Industrial art works including pebble work "Goat Wins over Wolf"

Part of the exhibition hall



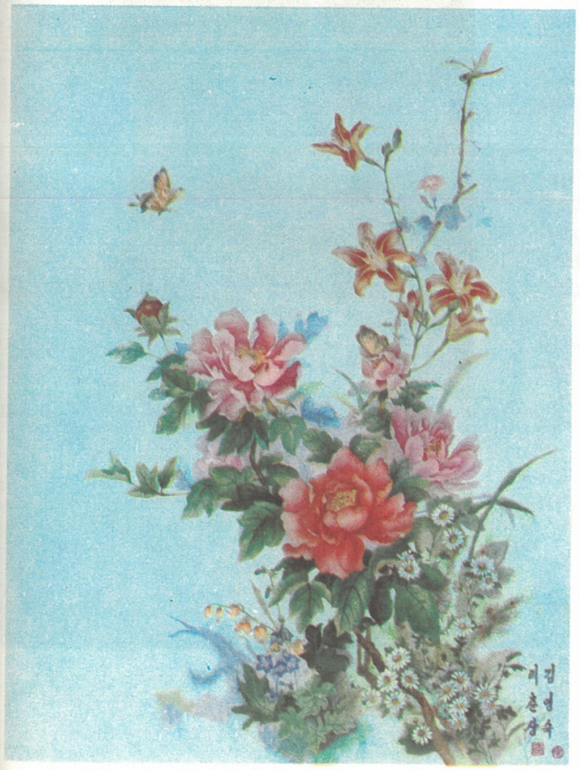
Flower vase with sweet brier pattern

Industrial art works liked by pupils

Lacquer ware flower vase with fish run pattern

Dolls "Shepherd and Fairy"

Lacquer ware "Sosura Milchcow Ranch"



Needlework "Peony"

Needlework "Camellia"

# "Dear Leader, Where Are You Going This Night?"

*The oil painting, "Dear Leader, Where Are You Going This Night?" was done in 1978. It portrays villagers and railroad men seeing off a train aboard which is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung leaving a mountain village at a snowy night to continue on-the-spot guidance without rest.*

*The train slowly pulls out of the station. The eyes of these people overflow with boundless respect and love and glisten with tears.*

*Especially impressive is the figure of the girl holding high a green signal lamp. We see our people's earnest wish for his good health in her face eager to travel with him wherever he goes for his safety.*

*The villagers send off the train heartily wishing him to take a good rest even at such a night. A management worker of the cooperative farm gazes at the train with a lump in his throat for the love of the great leader. A cooperative farm girl is about to step toward the moving train in spite of herself with a notebook carrying his teachings in her hand. A station worker salutes with a hand.*

*Through these people the painting shows graphically the national pride and honour of our people enjoying the wise guidance of the great leader and their sincere and heartfelt wish for his long life in good health.*

*It applies soft and delicate touches to suit its motif. Properly-used light and shade make the station yard, natural surroundings and people's expressions lifelike.*

*The work was highly appraised at the national art exhibition held last year in honour of the 30th birthday of the Republic. It is now displayed at the Korean Art Gallery.*

# Paekryong Grotto

Working people visiting the Paekryong grotto

# PAEKRYONG GROTTO— UNDERGROUND KUMGANG

**The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:**

**"There are many countries on the globe, but those as beautiful and good to live in as our homeland are rare."**

**Our lovely land boasts of many scenic wonders under the ground.**

**One of them is the Paekryong Grotto. It is called "Underground Kumgang" as it is as beautiful as Mt. Kumgang-san, the celebrated mountain of our country.**

**The grotto was discovered after liberation.**

## Gigantic Size

**The grotto is tunnel-shaped and calcareous. The main grotto ramifies into many labyrinthine branches. There are still many unexplored branches.**

**In some places the grottoes are very high or are as open as field. In some other places they are so narrow that a man can barely pass through them.**

**It takes you many hours to look round the grotto.**

**Stalactites hanging from the ceiling or stalagmites standing on the floor like bamboo shoots are all oversized. Some stalactites and stalagmites join together to form colossal stone columns.**

**A lot of stalagmites are shaped like an elaborate Buddha's image or an elephant. And some stalactites interlace one another just like a huge cascade plunging down from a high cliff.**

**The grotto abounds with large ponds and waterfalls. In some places water makes a descent from lofty cliffs.**

## Bewitching Spectacles

**Once in the grotto you may marvel at the bewitching spectacles created by underground water.**

**An enormous stalagmite shaped like a mammoth attracts your eyes. It is said to be a "natural sculpture made for 6 million years." The main grotto starts here and it was named the "mammoth grotto" after that stalagmite. Two stalagmites stand like guides.**

**Past these stalagmites a waterfall gushes over the edge of a lofty cliff, throwing silvery sprays, with invigorating gurgles.**

**Then there appears a spacious cavern called "Myongsasimri cave" named after the beautiful sandy beach of Myongsasimri, the scenic spot on the East Sea of Korea spread with red sweet briers. Numerous stalactites hanging down to the floor remind you of "silent waterfalls." A plenty of stalagmites of different height look like children dancing and frolicking. Three of them are like living triplets. A group of stalactites hanging from the ceiling make you feel as if you were seeing real grapevines in a vineyard.**

**The most beautiful place in this grotto is the "Okryudong cave" named after the scenic spot Okryudong of Mt. Kumgang-san. Here crystal-clear water flows between stalagmites and falls over a cliff, spreading out like a fan frame, into a underlying deep pond presenting a wonderful spectable.**

**The "labyrinthine grotto," a branch of the "Myongsasimri cave" of the main grotto, is a vast labyrinth of crooked tunnels. This grotto too presents spectacular sights. Some stalactites are like a beehive: There are the "stone-flower palace" where stalagmites are shaped like spring flowers in bloom, and the "snow-flower palace" where the stalagmites resemble snow flower blossoming in winter. Here is a spring whose icy-cold water is said to be an elixir of life.**

**Also very beautiful is the scenery of the "coral-sea grotto" branching from the "adventure cave" of the main grotto. In this grotto stalagmites shaped like corals bristle. Though there is**

# SILK TREE

Silk tree is a shapely garden tree which grows 6 to 9 metres tall, 12 metres at highest.

This tree belonging to the *Mimosaceae* family branches laterally. So its crown is rather large in diametre for its height. Featherlike compound leaves look very soft and pinnate pink flowers cluster on the green crown, making the tree very graceful. Flowers send out refreshing fragrance and people like this tree very much.

Its leaflets fold at night, hence the name *Yahap-su* (night-folding tree) in Korean.

The tree flowers in summer, from June to August. The tubular flowers, five-lobed in the lip, are produced in clusters on the flower stalks at the twig ends. The stamens, reddish in colour, are three or four times longer than the flower and make the corolla more beautiful.

The tree bears fruit from late August or early September, when the flowering season is over. The flat fruit is shaped like a pea pod and contains 6 to 11 flat brown seeds.

It sheds leaves from October.

Originally it is a tropical tree. So, in our country it ranges in the region south of central Korea where the annual mean temperature is above 8°C. It coincides with the northern limit of its range.

Before liberation, this tree was not found in plenty in the northern half of the Republic. It was planted only in gardens south of Pyongyang.

The tree grows and multiplies fast. Its bark is used for making medicine and insecticide. Its wood is good for making furniture. But it is most valued as a garden tree in greening our cities and towns because of its beautiful flower and shapely style.

Today this tree is planted in great numbers in our country to propagate it even in towns and villages north of Pyongyang.

no fish, the place is suggestive of a coral sea. Hence the name of the "coral-sea grotto."

There is a place called "bat cave" in this grotto, where five species of bats including creasy-snouted bat live. In the "bear's bone cave" of this grotto there are stalagmites on many bears' bones. The bears must have come to this grotto to winter in remote ancient times and, we suppose, they failed in finding the way out to die here. It might have happened far earlier than the formation of the age-old stalagmites.

This grotto also boasts of a pond called "flying dragon pond," whose water surface reflecting the queer figures of stalagmites and stalactites creates an unearthly atmosphere.

Upon its discovery, the Paekryong Grotto was designated as a natural monument. Today its interior is well outfitted for our working people exploring it.

Chong Sik Il



# Source of Inexhaustible Strength Inspiring Korean People

**Karl Heinz Rylre, Journalist of the German Democratic Republic**

**I got deep impressions on Korea and her people from films.**

**The first film of Korea I saw was a documentary showing the US barbarous war of aggression and the Korean people's heroic war of resistance and their victory.**

**Through Pyongyang engulfed in war flames, soldiers making charge... in the documentary, I got into first touch with the Korean people.**

**Later, in 1954, I saw for the first time the Korean feature film "Juvenile Partisans" in our cinema house. Still vivid in my memory are figures of Juvenile Corps members fighting bravely against the US imperialist aggressors.**

**All scenes were impressive and were not only for boys and girls.**

**Shortly after I saw another film about the Korean people's heroic struggle waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.**

**Combat actions in the films impressed me most deeply.**

**But that time I could not understand what high social responsibility made the people display such a fighting spirit and what inspired them to do so.**

**Comrade Kim Il Sung's speeches and words were all full of faith in victory and wonder-working strength.**

**I perfectly marvelled at a great variety of work he concerns himself about, his rich and profound knowledge and his totally correct views.**

**Even in the crucible of the war against the aggressors he had talks with writers and artistes and instructed them to present heroes born of people and produce literary and art works serving war victory, and he consulted with architects about the rehabilitation and construction of Pyongyang.**

**Can we describe this great man without repeating modifiers and superlatives?! The word "genius" alone is not enough to praise him, the sagacious Head of State, a great philosopher and an outstanding writer.**

**I feel this whenever I read respected Comrade Kim Il Sung's works.**

**I should rather say I study his works than read.**

**Only when we deeply study his works can we grasp his deep philosophy.**

**I am always moved to admiration by his logical and popular languages and his propositions of deep meaning. His great Juche idea—one is responsible for one's own destiny and has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny—is the deepest fundamental idea of man.**

**I found the essence of this idea in all his literary and art works.**

**As they contain such a profound idea, I hold dear his literary and art works.**

**The performance of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" given by the Mansudae Art Troupe in Leipzig was a great event in the art world which I can never forget.**

**I can find Comrade Kim Il Sung's profound and many-sided thought and knowledge, which always strike me with admiration, in his January 3, 1964 talk to linguists about some questions on the development of the Korean language.**

**This work is of special significance because it is not only a work on language but also contains many models of everyday and cultured languages.**

**He can have such idea and knowledge and languages because he keeps constant touch with people of all strata and is always deeply interested in language and linguistic forms to express people's thought.**

**He asks his people to deeply love and protect their mother tongue and preserve its purity, and he himself fervently protects the Korean language. How important and inspiring this is for us too!**

**What is enchanting in his noble personality and immortal works is that when he talks with people, he considers their problems as his own and listens attentively to their good suggestions and solves them.**

**A German poet said that thinking is a greatest joy to man.**

**Reading respected Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, I marvelled at his profound thought and broad knowledge.**

**I found in the unity of his thought and action the source of inexhaustible strength which enables the Korean people to promote the socialist construction in the DPRK at the Chollima speed under the banner of the three revolutions.**

—Reportage—

# Bosom of Grateful Fatherland

**—Story about Researcher Ko Gyong Taek, Labour Hero, at the Daily Necessities Institute of the Academy of Science on Light Industry—**

Of late I learned that researcher Ko Gyong Taek, Labour Hero, at the Daily Necessities Institute of the Academy of Science on Light Industry has introduced the result of his urea resin research in production and visited a factory in Pyongyang.

After looking round many shops I met researcher Ko Gyong Taek among workers at the finishing shop.

I had heard that he was 66 years old but he was as energetic as young people.

Various plastic goods as glossy as lacquer ware were steadily flowing out of the sun-lamp drying oven as if showing the result of his painstaking research.

Lacquer ware requires high-quality materials and varnish, much time and work and high technique to make. But they were in serial production of plastics, as good in every respect as lacquer ware, along the automatic line. It was really a spectacle.

He was a worker of a small plastics factory and suffered all manner of national humiliation and insult in the alien land in the past. It was wonderful, therefore, that such a worker succeeded in plastics research.

When I praised him for having done a very good thing, he said: "I have done nothing special. I have only worked as taught by the great leader in the bosom of the grateful fatherland. Frankly speaking, it would have been impossible without our socialist motherland, I think..."

His face was full of pride in devoting his all to the fatherland as a man who had fully experienced the sorrow of a ruined nation in the past.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In a socialist society...the means of production are public property and the working people work for the country, the society and for themselves. This encourages the people to give full play to their inexhaustible creative initiative and talents for developing production steadily and swiftly."**

Ko Gyong Taek returned to his socialist fatherland from Japan in 1962.

He was already 50 years old when he came back home, ending over three decades of sorrowful life, and doubted if he could do anything for his fatherland.

The fatherland provided him with a cosy flat and a fine job, and with every condition for giving full play to his ability and talents, though he had done nothing for his country.

After his return to the homeland he began to live a new worthy life, enjoying the love of the collective and feeling the warm breath of the fatherland.

Work gave him zeal.

One day he learned that the great leader, providing on-the-spot guidance to the factory, had given a highly important teaching on increasing the assortment of plastics and improving their quality. The factory was seething with a struggle to implement his teaching.

"I must strive to execute the great leader's teaching, which is the very way to repay the fatherland for its favour."

He resolved thus and put his heart's blood into the work to implement the great leader's teaching, displaying all his wisdom and creative initiative.

The factory readily accepted his good idea and helped him, providing him with every condition.

Every day in the grateful motherland was worthy for him.

His new idea produced good results and the factory put out new kinds of plastics one after another.

The whole factory heartily congratulated him on his successes and encouraged him to greater feats.

He could not be content with successes.

A day in the homeland was as precious and worthwhile for him as ten days or 100 days, particularly at the thought that he could not display his talents in the years of lost nationhood.

At 16 years of age, 50 years ago he went to Japan from Cheju Island, his beloved home island, across the sea by a small boat in quest of livelihood.

For the only reason that he was a Korean, he could not get better places than a servant or cleaner for Japs and lived in extreme hunger, suffering national insult.

Five years after he went to Japan he was employed at a Japanese-run plastics factory. He decided to acquire technique of plastics. But the factory had no labour safety devices and his finger was cut by a machine while he was working and he was dismissed. And his dream of acquiring a technique came to naught.

Unable to work and study, he deeply lamented lost nationhood.

Such bitter past made him resolve firmly to work to the best of his power for his grateful country.

In the bosom of the fatherland he became a technician from a worker. In order to produce cheaper, more and better plastics, he thought of changing the filler which is essential to plastic industry.

To find a new filler was of great importance in developing plastic industry using

**Researcher Ko Gyong Taek (second from left)**

## Work of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On Our Country's Experiences in the Solution of the Rural Question" Published in Foreign Languages

Of late the Foreign Languages Publishing House put out the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On Our Country's Experiences in the Solution of the Rural Question" (in duodecimo) in English, Chinese, Erench, Spanish, Arabic and German.

The book carries his talk with state and economic functionaries on July 28, 1978. In the talk he refers to the agrarian reform, agricultural cooperation, ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and to the status and role of the county in the construction of a socialist countryside.

the inexhaustible raw material in our country. This was a very difficult task but the fatherland required it.

To discover a new filler he carried on research and experiments day and night with the assistance of scientists. He conducted experiments on more than 30 kinds of materials and succeeded in discovering a new material for a filler. He mixed it with other raw materials but failed to obtain what he had wanted. He repeated experiments hundreds of times but could not find the key to the problem.

Was there no hope of success? He deplored his youth when he could not study.

He went on with study and experiments, helped by the collective and comrades, spending many a sleepless night. His colleagues advised him to have some rest for his health. He said to them: "You have done a great deal of work to execute the great leader's instructions. But I have received greater favour from the fatherland than what I have done...."

He was such a kind of man.

His boundless loyalty to the great leader and his grateful fatherland made him attain the desired result of experiment at last.

Looking at test goods whose right and back sides were as shiny as the mirror, his eyes were wet. His tears were not of joy over his success but of happiness that he had rendered some service to his grateful fatherland.

For his devoted service to the fatherland, in the autumn of 1977 the great leader awarded him the title of Labour Hero of the Republic, our citizen's highest honour, and gave him precious gifts and made him conduct research at a scientific institute.

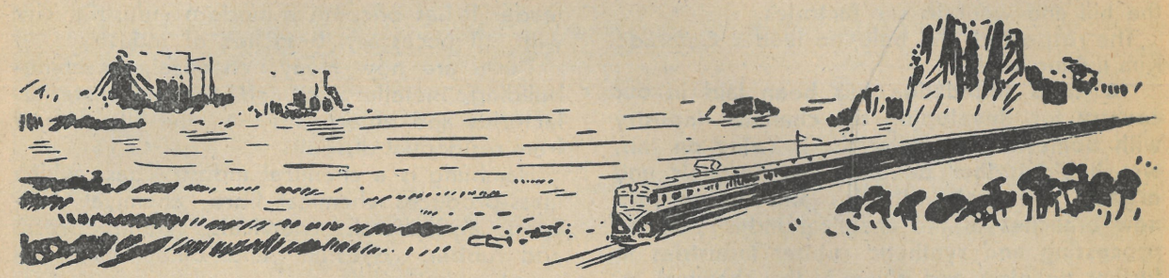
In the bosom of the fatherland he became a technician from a worker once humiliated in the alien land and now a scientific researcher. I was confident that he would gain greater success through his energetic research, before I left the factory.

Chong Bong Sik



(Travel Note)

# *Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (7)*



## Hamhung—Industrial City

### Great Change

I went to Hamhung, an industrial city, from Sinpo, a port city.

First I climbed Tonghung Hill in the city and paused before the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a long while. The inscription on the monument to his on-the-spot guidance mentioned the content of his on-the-spot guidance.

One day in September 1962 he climbed Tonghung Hill, while he was in the city for on-the-spot guidance.

Looking down at the city from the hill, he said that the city was an ideal one with rural and industrial districts which yields a rich crop, produces much and catches much fish in the sea and that its scenery was precisely socialist one.

**Part of the Hamhung city**

The vast plain of Hamju lay on the other side of the Songchon Stream and the Hungnam industrial district spread on the lower stream.

I felt as if I were hearing whistle coming from the sea in the distance. I came down the hill and went to see factories.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"A solid foundation has been laid in our country for developing the chemical industry with domestic raw materials. Drawing on this, we should further develop the inorganic and organic chemical industries and create such new branches of the chemical industry as oil processing and synthetic rubber industries to further develop and diversify the chemical industry in our country."**

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Hamhung has become a city of chemical industry which boasts of its developed inorganic and organic chemical industries.

In the years under their rule the Japanese imperialist aggressors took away large quantities of underground resources, timber, farm produce and sea food from South Hamgyong Province.

In the 1930s they used the chemical industry in the city for war purpose and for the plunder of more rice.

There were no heavy and light industries, except the deformed chemical industry producing war supplies and raw materials and semi-finished goods, in the city.

After the country's liberation, however, under the brilliant guidance of the great leader it has become a modern industrial city with all necessary branches of industry.

There are now many chemical, machine-building, metallurgical and building-materials factories and enterprises in the city, apart from residential districts.

Hamhung is a chemical industry base which mass-produces chemical fibre, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, synthetic resin and rubber, dyestuff and other chemical goods.

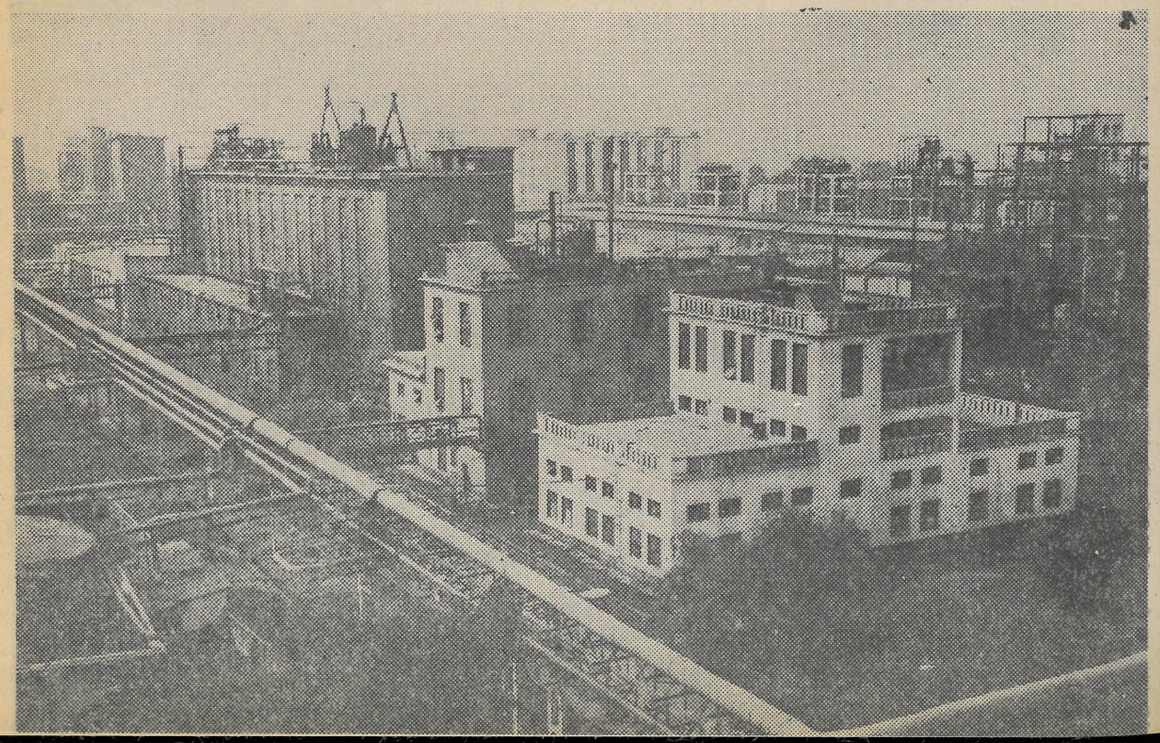
I visited the February 8 Vinalon Complex, a pride of our Juche industry and a monumental structure.

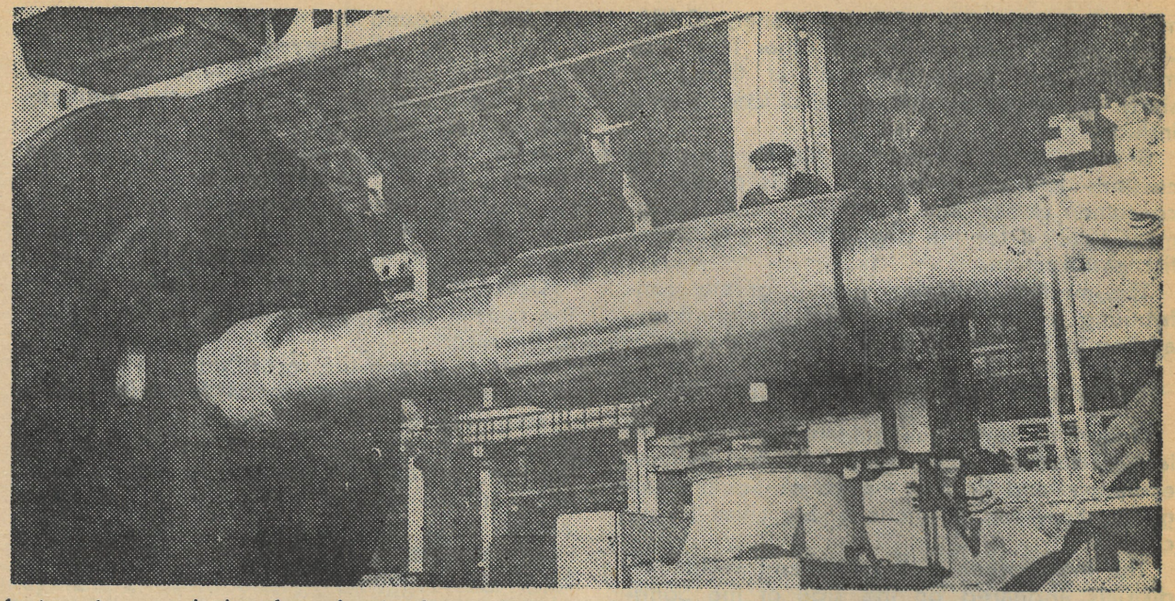
The compound was crisscrossed with short and long pipes. A functionary of the complex guided me to the carbide, synthesizing, polymerizing and other shops.

I felt great national pride from workers producing vinalon.

Foreign friends say: "In the fibre produced at this factory I saw the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and their loyalty to him"; "This

**The February 8 Vinalon Complex demonstrating the might of our Juche industry**





factory is a symbol of modernization of this city and the whole of Korea."

Already during the fierce Fatherland Liberation War we promoted actively scientific research into vinalon.

In a little over one year we built, through a grand battle started in 1959, a large modern vinalon factory with an area of over 500,000 square metres with our own design, technique and machines and equipment.

This factory is a model mill of our Juche industry.

Its annual production capacity increased from 20,000 tons at its inception to 50,000 tons at the beginning of the Six-Year Plan.

I also looked round the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the Ryongsong Machine Plant and many other factories in the industrial district extending to Hungnam.

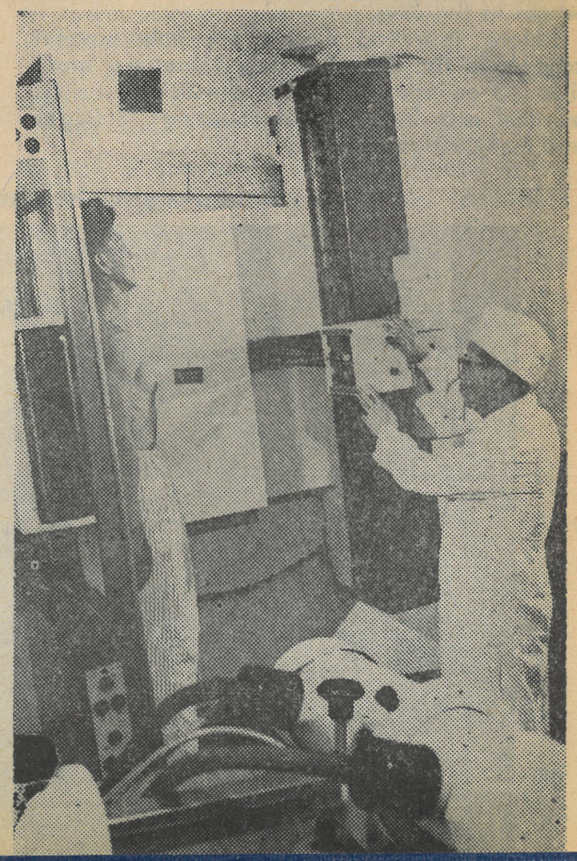
In the past the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory (a complex today) produced mainly ammonium sulphate fertilizer. But now it turns out various chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals as a big comprehensive chemical fertilizer production base greatly contributing to our agriculture.

The Ryongsong Machine Plant is a powerful large-size machine factory producing big machines and equipment and complete sets of equipment for power stations and metallurgical, chemical and other modern factories.

The 3,000-ton and 6,000-ton presses, 18-

**Innovation in production of ordered equipment at the Ryongsong Machine Plant**

**The modern Hamhung Medical College hospital**



metre turning lathe, 12-metre planer, 13,000-cubic metre compressor and other large-size machines and equipment built at this plant show the might of our powerful engineering industry.

Besides, there are woolen textile, daily necessities and other modern mills producing consumer goods and machines and equipment needed for the people's life and socialist construction.

The modern Hungnam port is greatly contributing to sea transport and foreign trade, adding to the beauty of this industrial city.

### City of People Good to Live in

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader Hamhung developed into the political, economic and cultural centre of South Hamgyong Province. It is one of big cities in our country.

The main street of the city and residential districts appeared on the side of the Songchon Stream, quite apart from the factory districts.

Modern multi-storeyed apartment houses and educational, cultural and medical service establishments are well laid out and parks for working people are to be found everywhere in the city.

Before liberation there were only several schools in the city. But now there are more than 10 colleges including chemical industry, medical and hydraulic engineering colleges and many schools of other levels.

I looked round the new Sapo street.

Tall 10 to 15-storeyed apartment houses for workers stood like towers and their ground floors were used for shops and other welfare-service facilities.

Traffic is very convenient in the city. There are trolley-bus, train and bus services.

I saw the fishermen's quarters in Soho reminding me of a beautiful seaside resort and went to the Majon pleasure resort.

Green pines break the sea wind, enliven the coastal landscape and add to the beauty of the resort.

I looked round the resort with the functionaries there, walking on the wide sandy beach.

The fatherly leader instructed to arrange the resort well so that chemical industrial workers in Hamhung could have a good rest, enjoying the coastal landscape in the clean air.

There were many one- or many-storeyed buildings of the rest home among green pines.

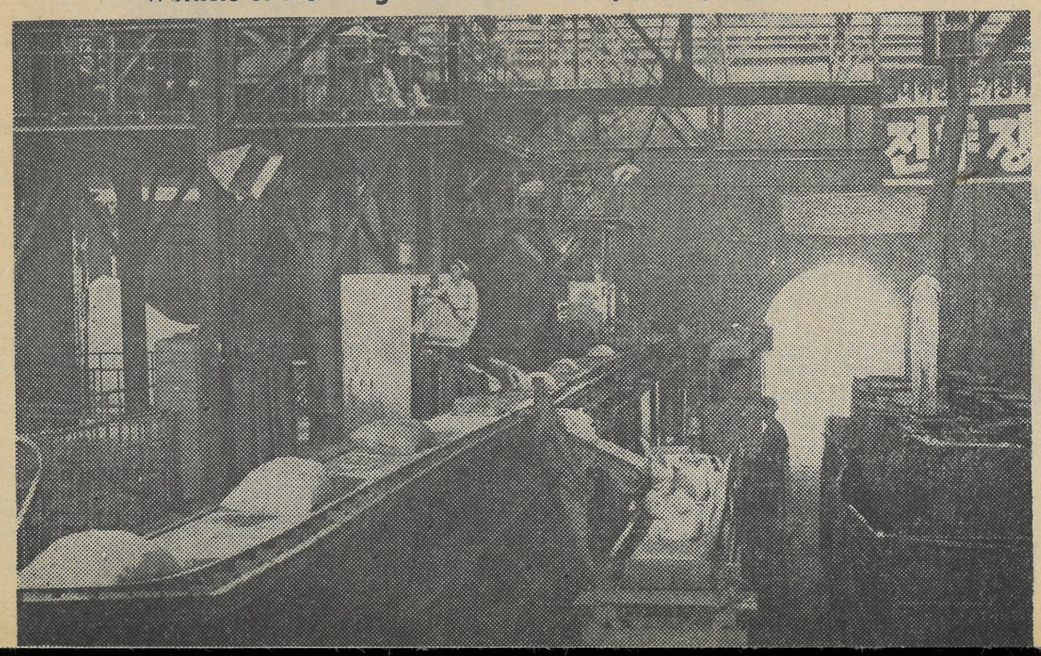
Families or couples can spend their holidays together in the one-storeyed buildings.

The resort, provided with a bathing place, a boating pool and other sports and recreation facilities, is always alive with holiday-making working people.

Leaving Hamhung, I felt deeply grateful again to the fatherly leader for having made it a big comprehensively developed industrial city, a city of people good to live in.

Kwon O Sik

**Workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex step up their production**





# United Front Movement during Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal Juche idea in the early days of his revolutionary activity and put forward the unique idea and theory on the united front based on it, and realized them in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In the course of wisely leading the anti-Japanese national united front movement he accumulated precious and rich experiences.

These experiences gained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are the historical roots of our Party in the united front movement and its precious revolutionary wealth.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Through the united front movement conducted during the anti-Japanese armed struggle we gained precious experiences. These experiences serve as a precious wherewithal for strengthening the national united front at present when we are building a new state."**

As experiences of the anti-Japanese national united front movement were gained in the course of the most arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle waged under the banner of the great Juche idea for the first time in history, they are profound, many-sided and original in content.

The most important experience gained in the movement is that the united front movement can be most successful only when it is guided by an outstanding leader on the basis of the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

The objective requirement of the anti-Japanese national united front in our country was presented when all segments of people including workers and peasants began to extensively participate in the anti-Japanese struggle following the occupation of our country by the Japanese imperialists.

However, as there was no outstanding leader in our country at that time, the anti-Japanese national united front could not be realized and our people's struggle against Japanese imperialism underwent many ordeals and failings.

Only after our people had respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great revolutionary leader they could firmly arm themselves with laws of social progress and the theory on class battle—which is prerequisite to victory in revolutionary struggle—and vigorously carry on the revolutionary struggle according to the scientific strategy and tactics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"We raised the work of the united front as one of the fundamental problems in the revolutionary struggle, as an important strategic and tactical problem of the revolution and energetically pushed ahead with the united front movement in the whole course of the revolution and construction."**

He clarified the essence of the united front movement and gave a most clear-cut exposition of all theoretical and practical problems posed by this movement for the first time in history—the place and role of the movement in our national liberation struggle and revolutionary movement, and its character, mission and tasks, fundamental strategical and tactical principles of the movement and forms of its organizations and methods of its activities and so on.

As a result, the broadest anti-Japanese

patriotic forces united firmly under the only revolutionary banner of national liberation for the first time in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle and accomplished the historic cause of national liberation with flying colours.

Another experience gained in the anti-Japanese national united front movement is that one can be successful in the united front movement only when one builds up the main force of the revolution and unites the auxiliary forces around it.

This is the fundamental demand of the formation of the revolutionary forces and the strategic and tactical requirement of the united front movement.

This is because the main force of the revolution—the working-class party and workers and peasants—and auxiliary forces—broad masses of the people from all walks of life—hold different places and play different roles in the revolutionary struggle, particularly in the united front movement. The working class is most revolutionary and organized as the leading class of the revolution and the peasantry is the main force of the revolution as the dependable ally of the working class and accounts for the sweeping majority of the population.

Another reason why one must pay primary attention to building up the main force of the revolution is to lead the united front movement to defend the interests of the people of all strata including the workers and peasants. As there can be no united front without leadership of the working class and its party, so unthinkable are the interests of the broad masses of people apart from those of the workers and peasants.

For the united front, therefore, one should build up the main force of the revolution and unite the auxiliary forces around it. The auxiliary forces play a big role in protecting the main force from the suppression of the enemy. The building up of auxiliary forces is needed to carry out the goal and mission of the united front movement. And only with the main force cannot the tasks of the united front movement be successfully executed.

The united front can perform its mission properly and develop most steadily only when one builds up the main force and unites the auxiliary forces closely around it.

In the early days of his revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed first the revolutionary organizations deeply rooted among the workers and peasants and then created and enlarged various mass organizations bearing the character of the united front which could unite all the auxiliary forces of the revolution.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle he developed the anti-Japanese national united front movement in close connection with the work to expand and strengthen the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and the preparations for founding a party, and united the people of all strata into mass organizations under the banner of national liberation.

As a result, even auxiliary forces, as well as workers and peasants, were closely united in the anti-Japanese national united front. This greatly strengthened our revolutionary forces and helped to hasten the historic cause of national liberation.

Still another precious experience gained in the anti-Japanese national united front movement is that the great leader correctly defined the forms and ways of activity of the united front bodies in accord with the prevailing situation and the demand of the revolution.

The forms of the united front organizations and their ways of struggle are vital to success of this movement and its fate.

The proper forms of the organizations and ways of their activity made it possible to successfully unite the people of different social standings and classes and preparedness into the united front bodies and protect, steadily consolidate and develop the bodies operating illegally under the harsh suppression of the Japanese imperialists.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, from the firm Juche position, defined the original forms of the united front bodies and ways of their activity suited to the reality of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Under the severe conditions in which the enemy is stepping up his suppressive measures, we should not give every organization the same name, but give them various names according to the actual conditions in each locality and the characteristics and political level of the people in all walks of life. Each organization should adopt various forms of activity in accordance with the actual conditions."**

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a strong anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, was created on May 5, 1936 as a reflection of the common desire of all segments of the people. It was a unique united front organization with a single programme and a set of rules.

The ARF had a well-regulated organizational system based on centralism and the names, forms and ways of activity of its lower bodies were not uniform but different according to local peculiarities and the characteristics of various classes and strata and their preparedness.

The ARF lower organizations were formed in broad areas at home and abroad with a well-regulated system and different names.

Through proper combination of illegal and legal activities these organizations, avoiding the suppression of the enemy, closely united the broad masses around themselves and greatly strengthened our revolutionary forces.

Through the well-organized network of the ARF the work of the united front and preparations for founding a party went on smoothly and the sole guidance by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole was firmly guaranteed.

Yet another important experience in the anti-Japanese national united front movement is that the revolutionary mass line and class line should be properly combined for the success of the movement.

The anti-Japanese national united front comprised the people of all strata. So the proper combination of the class line and mass line would make it possible to develop the movement in accordance with the interests of the working class and the people of all other strata and overcome Right and "Left" deviations in this movement quickly enough if they appeared. In organizing and guiding the anti-Japanese national united front movement the great leader made the worker-peasant alliance the political and social basis of the united front, while steadily enhancing the leading role of the working class in the movement, and drew all people opposing Japanese imperialism into the united front.

He properly combined unity and struggle in the united front movement to overcome Right and "Left" deviations and thus held fast to the class principle in the movement and united as many people of all strata as possible.

As a result, the patriotic forces of various strata united closely in the anti-Japanese national united front and came out in the anti-Japanese struggle.

An experience gained in the anti-Japanese national united front movement is that this movement was conducted in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the preparatory work for founding a party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

said:

**"To lay the mass basis for the founding of the party we must give priority to uniting the popular masses of all strata under the anti-Japanese banner. We should, therefore, actively promote this work in organic combination with the anti-Japanese national united front movement."**

The united front movement was closely combined with the preparatory work for founding a party, because the movement was conducted in our country without a revolutionary working-class party under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. This made it possible to enlarge steadily the ranks of the Juche-type revolutionaries in the united front and firmly guarantee their leadership and successfully develop this movement. At the same time, in the course of expanding this movement many revolutionaries were trained and broad masses were won over, so that the organizational backbone of a party was built up and its mass basis steadily expanded.

The close combination of the anti-Japanese national united front movement with the anti-Japanese armed struggle was an important experience of having combined this movement with actual struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In order to expand and develop the anti-Japanese national united front movement with success, we must organize and conduct its work in close coordination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle."**

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the highest form of revolutionary struggle meeting the counterrevolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces. The anti-Japanese national liberation struggle was a revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth and so victory was not expected without armed struggle.

At the same time, as the anti-Japanese national united front movement was conducted illegally under the harsh colonial oppression of the Japanese imperialists, the protection of revolutionary armed forces was needed for its success.

As seen above, the close coordination of the anti-Japanese national united front movement and armed struggle during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle made it possible to overpower the enemy with armed forces, exert a revolutionary influence upon the people and inspire them and steadily strengthen and develop the movement.

Besides, many experiences were accumulated in the course of the anti-Japanese national united front movement including that of having observed strictly correct strategic and tactical principles in organizing the united front bodies.

Rich experiences gained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the whole course of the anti-Japanese national united front movement during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are a component part of the revolutionary traditions our Party inherited after the country's liberation and the basis of our Party's policy for the united front.

Kim Jong Gwan

## Great Vitality of Theses on Education

According to a report on the national results of the annual (1978-1979) examinations by our primary school children, 92.7 per cent of them got good or excellent marks and 7,856 classes and 66 schools won excellent marks.

These good results owe entirely to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the Juche-oriented educational thought and theory, and they clearly demonstrate the correctness and indestructible vitality of his immortal classic "Theses on Socialist Education."

**Students visiting Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary History Museum**

# *Technical Personnel of New Type Trained*

**—At the Haeju Higher Electronic and Automation Specialized School—**

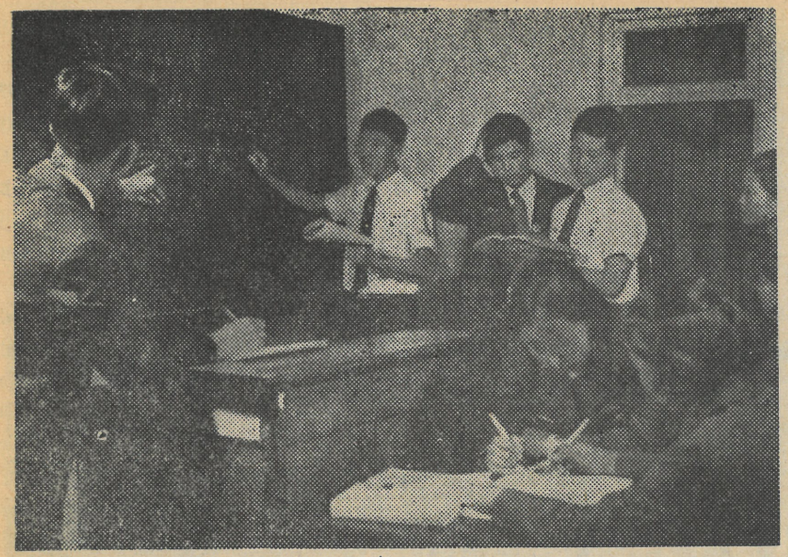
*Our higher technical specialized schools play a big role in training senior middle school graduates into specialists for all branches of the national economy.*

*One of such is the Haeju Higher Electronic and Automation Specialized School.*

*The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:*

**"In specialized technical education modern technology should be taught. The students should be fully initiated into the principles of modern production and engineering and should acquire specialized knowledge of some aspects of technology. They should also be trained to master the skills of handling automation installations and other up-to-date equipment."**

*This school trains every year a lot of able technicians for Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national eco-*



**Students digest without delay what they learn every day**

*nomy.*

*It has various courses such as automation, electronics, radio engineering, etc.*

*The school pays primary attention to training students into Juche-type revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the great leader.*

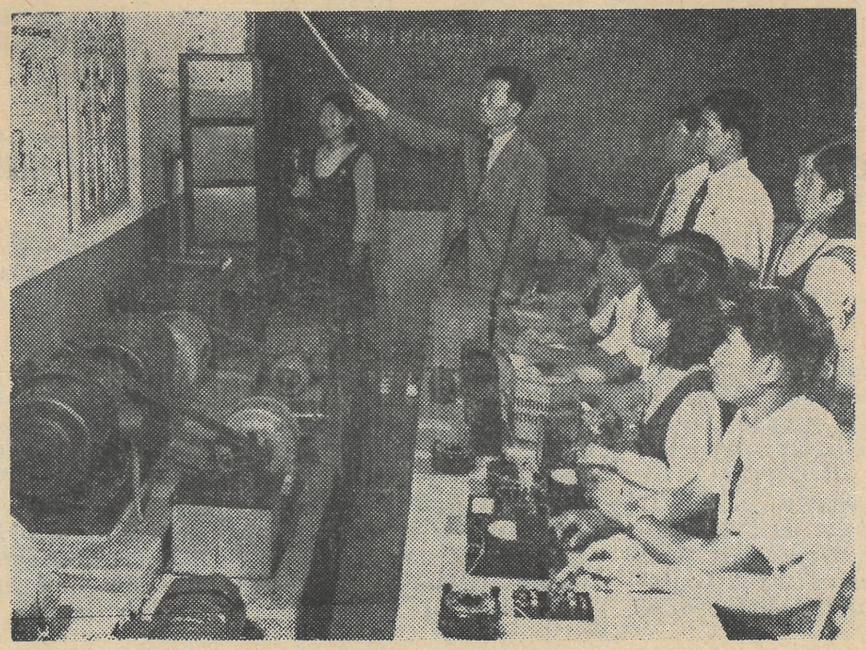
*The students arm themselves firmly with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, studying his works and his revolutionary history and socio-political subjects. They train themselves into Juche-type revolutionaries also through various studies in the well-appointed "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas."*

*The school also pays deep attention to training the students into technical personnel of new type possessing rich scientific and technical knowledge and practical ability as required by the developing realities.*

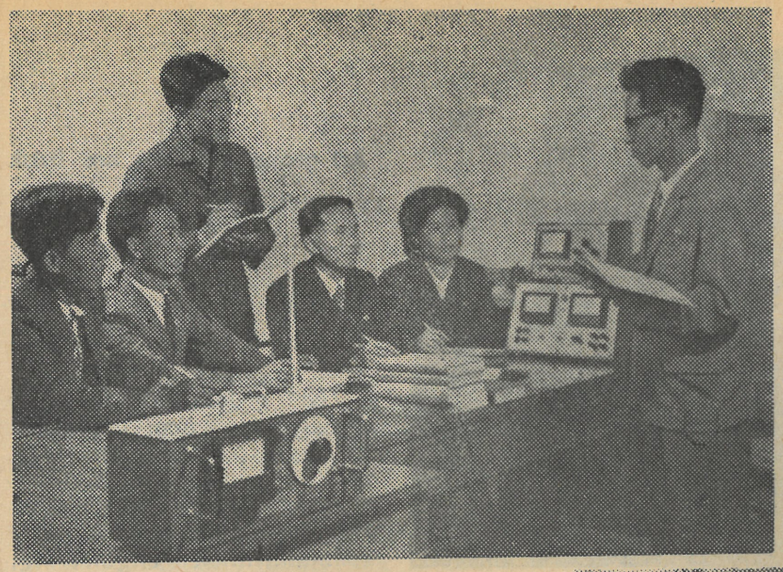
*The school is fully provided with experimental and practice facilities so that students can acquire living knowledge and high technical skill.*

*It has an automation engineering lab with industrial TV for education and other modern apparatuses and labs*

**In the electric study room**







**Teachers discuss their teaching methods**

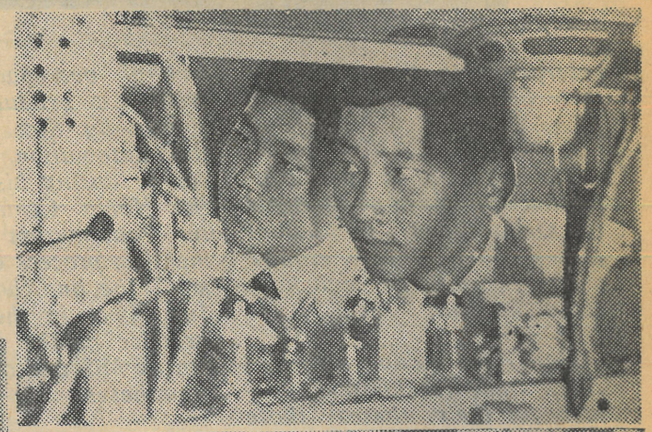
*Teachers base lessons on our Party policy and the requirements of our rapidly developing economy and technology and train students into able technicians who can use their knowledge and techniques upon their graduation.*

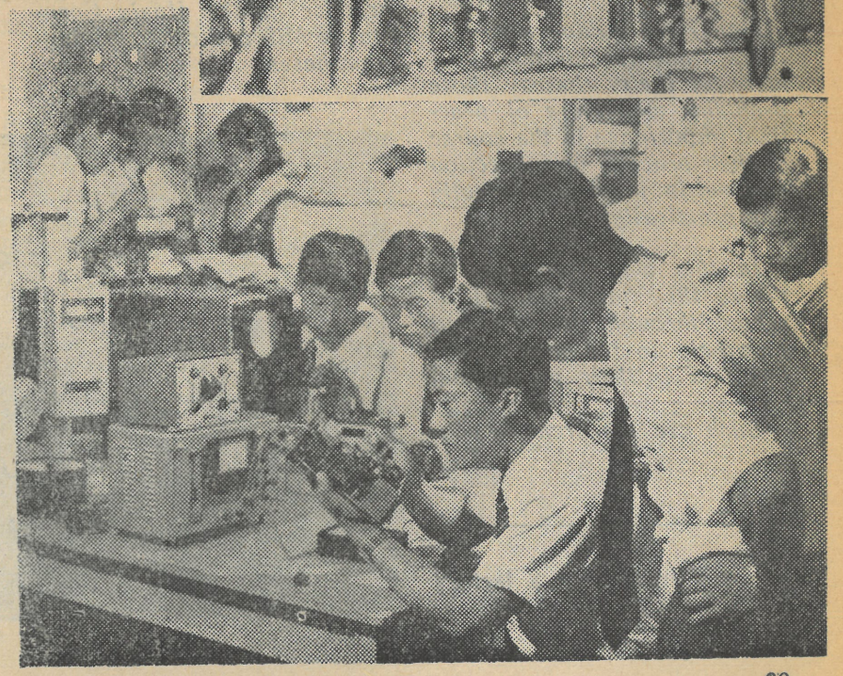
*The school arranges practice at many big factories or for tracing, dynamics, electric machines, electronics, automation elements, theory on electronic instruments, basic theory on electricity, automation of production processes, radio engineering, wire communication, physics and chemistry. It has also a practice workshop.*

*At such labs and practice workshop students consolidate class-acquired knowledge so that it can be practical after graduation.*

*The school library is well stocked with scientific, technical and other books to help students know the world trend of scientific and technological progress and broaden their knowledge.*

*Classwork is closely connected with practice at this school provided with good material and technical means.*





**Able specialists for the country are trained**

**Art group activities are brisk**

*enterprises in the country or their inspection according to plans.*

*The school pays special attention to getting students to write good graduation theses to let them acquire useful knowledge and high technical skill.*

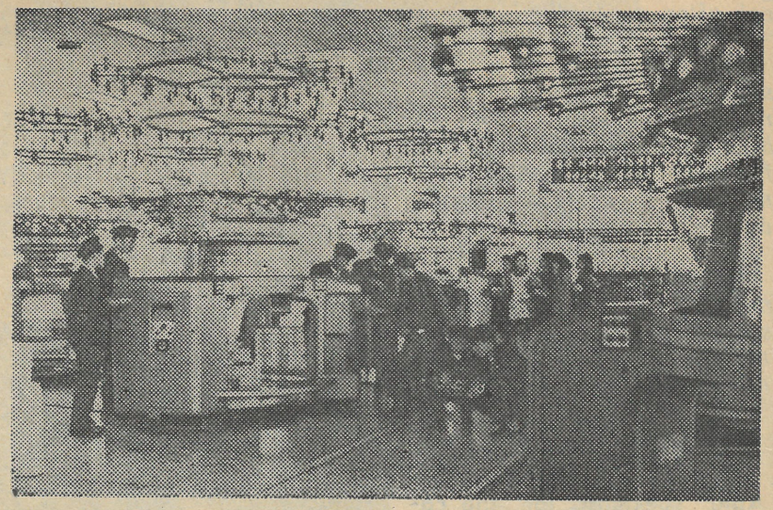
*Under the guidance of teachers students choose as themes of their theses those problems which are of practical importance in the course of their practice or inspection and settle them theoretically and practically.*

*In this way they test the theory they have learned at school through practice and give help to factories or enterprises in their production.*

*Such are the "remote control of overhead travelling crane," a graduation thesis chosen by Kim Mu Jong of the automation engineering course during his practice at the Haeju Cement Factory, the "automation of the fermenting process of enzymatic soy," the one chosen by Pak Jun Hwa in the course of practice at the Haeju Cornstarch Mill and other graduation theses.*

*The graduates of this three-year school are qualified as assistant engineers in electric machinery, automation engineering, electronics, radio engineering or wire communication engineering, etc. Those who got excellent marks in all subjects and wrote theses of practical importance highly appreciated by the public are qualified as engineers like college graduates. This school produces some of such graduates every year.*

*Thus, this school is greatly contributing to developing the country's economy and technology by turning out many specialists every year.*



**Practice at a factory**



# "Let's Live with Hope, Believing Only in General KIM IL SUNG"

The south Korean people are stiffening their resolution to fight on vigorously to hasten the day when they, with the people in the north, will live a happy life in the reunified country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking up to him as the sun of the nation and the sun of humankind.

Their boundless respect for and intense loyalty to him are perfectly pure ones enshrined in their hearts for half a century and are based on their unanimous resolution to entrust their destiny entirely to him and devote themselves to his cause and on their firm faith and noble thought and feeling.

This is clear also from some recent reports of the south Korean paper "Hyokmyong Chonson" and radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

According to the paper "Hyokmyong Chonson," a certain Choe in Pohang of North Kyongsang Province said: "In the grim days of Japanese imperialist rule when despair and sorrow tightly gripped the land of 3,000 *ri*, General Kim Il Sung raised an army in Mt. Paekdu-san, defeated the million-strong army of Japanese imperialism, and thus met the earnest desire of his people. We people have lived, entrusting everything to him, looking up to him as the sun of the nation. We and the coming generations must adore him as the sun of the nation and the great leader and faithfully follow him forever."

According to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," university students of Taegu in a reading circle met and read the great leader's biography "The Sun of the Nation, General Kim Il Sung."

At this meeting a certain Choe, head of the circle, said:

"I've read biographies of many philosophers, political leaders, social reformers and 'heroes.' None of them, however, have impressed me so deeply as the biography of General Kim Il Sung. His revolutionary history is a heroic epic of him devoting his whole life to national liberation and prosperity and to the freedom and happiness of people." A certain Pak said: "Indeed, General Kim Il Sung is a peerless patriot and the greatest man ever in history." Then all of them pledged themselves to fight in a manner worthy of revolutionary soldiers of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

A certain Chong and a certain Kim, workers of the Pusan railway factory, on their way home from work, talked about the worsening living conditions of workers in south Korea. Chong said: "I'm not sure you have heard of this. They say that in the north all people including workers live happily free from worries about food, clothing and housing, even about medical treatment under the tender care of General Kim Il Sung. I say he is so much concerned about people's living...." Kim said: "I too have heard of it from a relative of mine. What a wonderful world it is!"

Darkness gathered around them, and stars

began to shine in the sky. Looking up at the Great Bear in the northern sky, Chong said in an excited tone: "If we are to bid farewell to our hard life in this cursed world and live as happily as our brothers in the north, we must receive General Kim Il Sung's government. To do so, we must reunify the country as early as possible...."

Recently some people of Changgyo-ri, Hampyong town, Hampyong County, South Cholla Province, were talking about their living conditions worsening daily. An old man surnamed Kim said to them: "I quite envy the farmers in the north who live happily under the government of General Kim Il Sung." A young peasant expressed his earnest desire with: "We too should receive his government as soon as possible."

A certain Kim in Kunsan said to his eldest son expelled from a college on account of unpaid school impositions and his second son attending a high school that if they lived with hope believing only in the great leader, the day would surely come when they could study to their hearts' content, and went on: "General Kim Il Sung is the peerless patriot who has built a paradise in the north which mankind longs for and leads our people to reunification. The country will certainly be reunified by him. We must faithfully follow him forever."

A professor surnamed Kang in Seoul said to his colleagues: "Because we have General Kim Il Sung, we will be able to reunify the country without fail, uphold national prestige and honour and make the coming generations eternally happy and prosperous, I am sure. Let's live with hope, believing only in him."

A certain Kim and a certain Li, religious men living in Tongsomundong, Songbuk Ward, Seoul, expressed their boundless respect for the great leader, talking to his fellow believers on the roadside. Kim declared in a calm but emphatic tone: "General Kim Il Sung is the savior of our nation and the eternal sun who shows our people their road." Li chimed in: "It is the peerless patriot General Kim Il Sung that the entire people look up to and follow irrespective of political view and religious belief. We must trust him and follow him. It is our duty and honour. I know many religious men lived a worthwhile life for the nation under his guidance. I will dedicate my life to his cause."

A certain Yu in Sokcho said to his friends who called at his house, showing them a portrait of the great leader he had kept carefully at home: "This is General Kim Il Sung. Whenever I am at a loss how to live on, I look at this portrait to gain strength."

A certain Im living in Inchon declared: "No amount of desperate efforts of the partitionists to perpetuate the split of the nation can kill and break the unanimous desire and fighting spirit of us people to reunify the country and live under his care."

A peasant surnamed Yun, a dweller in Sindo town, Koyang County, Kyonggi Province, expressed his deep respect for the great leader, saying: "Now the whole of south Korea is bubbling over with zeal for dialogue for reunification as proposed by General Kim Il Sung, the most brilliant commander under the sun". Another peasant surnamed Song stressed: "General Kim Il Sung is the savior of our nation and the lodestar for national reunification. We peasants must faithfully follow the reunification policy of General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot. He will surely reunify our country."



# US Troops Must Withdraw from South Korea without Delay

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In order to reunify the country independently by peaceful means, the interference of the United States and all other outside forces must be categorically rejected."** ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 31.)

The withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea is the urgent demand of the time which must be met without any further delay. The division of the country by the US imperialist aggressors not only has brought untold national misfortunes and sufferings upon our people but seriously menaces Asian and world peace and security.

The bisection of Korea should not continue any longer and our nation must be reunified into one at the earliest possible date.

The withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea is an important condition for ending outside interference in Korea, achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, removing the source of war from the Far East and preserving and consolidating Asian and world peace.

That is why the world people raise the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea as the urgent demand of the time.

This was clearly showed by the international movement in the month of anti-US joint struggle from June 25 to July 27.

In the month the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received many solidarity telegrams and letters from party and state leaders, progressive political parties and social organizations and struggle organizations of various countries in the world, international organizations and attendants of mass meetings of people of all strata and the international movement supporting the revolutionary cause of our people was conducted more briskly than ever before.

Various functions such as solidarity meetings, demonstrations, signature campaigns, lecture meetings, seminars, press conferences and photo exhibitions were held every day on all continents, and resolution adopted and statement and appeals published calling upon the world people to launch the solidarity movement to support the struggle of the Korean people to pull the US troops out of south Korea and reunify their country.

During the month 43 parliamentarians and 98 mayors of France strongly demanded the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and 24 Portuguese Solons issued a joint statement making the same demand, drawing world attention.

Party and government leaders, representatives of political parties and social organizations, prominent figures and people of all strata of various countries in the world and representatives of international and regional organizations extensively participated in the signature campaign to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in response to the appeal of the enlarged meeting of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Newspapers, news agencies, radios and TVs informed the world public of the truth of the Korean problem, demanded the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and supported the just struggle of the Korean people, giving much space and time.

World peace-lovers strongly demanded the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, before and after the south Korean tour of boss of US imperialism, Carter, and his withdrawal of "troops pullout commitment."

The broad world public are unanimously flaying now Carter's south Korean tour as a sinister one for aggression and war and the creation of "two Koreas" and the withdrawal of his "troops pullout pledge" as a

criminal act aggravating the tension in Korea and gravely menacing Asian and world peace.

Delegates to the Conference against A-H Bombs to Mark the 34th Anniversary of Atom-Bombing held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the International Solidarity Conference for Survival held in Unzen pointed out in their "statement on potential nuclear holocaust in Korea":

"The American President froze the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea till 1981 in overt contravention of his own 'pledge.'

We note with serious misgivings that the United States and south Korea are pressing ahead with their large troop buildup near and in south Korea.

The presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea and the threat to use them gravely jeopardize the peace and security of the whole Asia.

We demand:

Firstly, that the US Administration fulfil its avowed 'commitment' to withdraw all its nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea.

Secondly, that the US abrogate its military tie-up with south Korea which may be perceived as an encouragement to south Korea's nuclear arms-development projects.

And thirdly, that the Korean peninsula and other parts of Asia be converted into nuclear-free peace zones."

All this proves clearly the correctness and indestructible vitality of the DPRK Government's policy of the independent reunification of Korea set out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This is also a convincing demonstration of the world progressive people's militant solidarity with the just national reunification cause of the Korean people and serves as a great inspiration to our people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It proves a heavy blow to the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets hindering Korean reunification and seeking division, war and fascism.

But the US imperialists give no ear to the just demand of the world people for the withdrawal of their troops from south Korea but try to keep them there and prolong their military occupation indefinitely.

They do this to make south Korea their permanent colony and military base, create "two Koreas" and perpetuate Korea's division, and thus fulfil their wild ambition of aggression in our country.

Carter's cancellation of his "troops pull-out" pledge eloquently shows that the aggressive nature of US imperialism has not changed and it has not given up its wild ambition of aggression in Korea.

This is a wanton challenge to the peoples of Korea and the rest of the world desirous of Korean peace and her peaceful reunification and an anachronistic act going against the trend of the times towards independence.

With nothing can the US imperialists justify their occupation of south Korea today when it is the irresistible trend of the times that all countries and all nations of the world oppose all forms of subjugation and intervention and demand sovereignty and independence.

There is no reason or pretext for the US imperialist aggression troops to remain in south Korea.

The US imperialists must abandon their aggressive design to perpetuate Korea's division and keep south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and quit south Korea at once, taking along all their aggression troops and lethal weapons.

This is the solemn demand of the peoples of Korea and the rest of the world.

The Korean people will surely pull the US imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification with the active support and encouragement of the world people.

# US Imperialism Frantic in New War Preparations

Now the US imperialists are frantically preparing a war against the Korean people.

This is proved by the fact that US military bases in the vast Pacific area from the US mainland to Hawaii, Guam, Japan and the Philippines have been turned into attacking bases against the northern half of the Republic, and the armed forces of aggression there are more frequently mobilized in the imaginary war against our Republic.

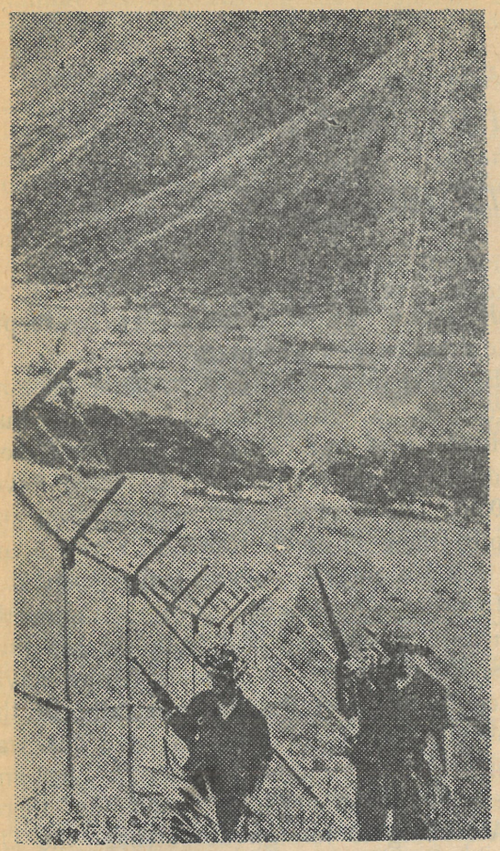
The US imperialists are scheming to hurl their large ground force into another war of aggression they are going to start in Korea. Large forces from tactical nuclear missile units and ground units in the US mainland and the US 25th infantry division in Hawaii and the US 3rd marine corps in Okinawa were airlifted to south Korea last year and this year to participate in war exercises. This was a part of their manoeuvres to put into practice their war plan.

Besides, they formed a "mobile striking force" as "watch-and-wait troops" to hurl it into a new war of aggression in Korea, and its ground troops alone count over 100,000 and they are scheming to send and deploy them in south Korea in a few hours or in a few days in case of "emergency."

In order to blockade and attack the northern half of the Republic from the sea they are systematically increasing their naval force in the west Pacific, especially in the seas around Korea and Japan. The war maniacs have brought the Seventh Fleet and even the Third Fleet into "operations" there.

According to foreign despatches the US imperialists formed last year the "77th mobile squadron" including "Kitty Hawk", an aircraft carrier belonging to the Third Fleet,

**Citizens of Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, demonstrate expressing their firm support and solidarity with the cause of Korean reunification**



**Wire entanglements running across the waist of Korea**

and made it operate in the west Pacific together with the "57th mobile squadron" of the Seventh Fleet to which the aircraft carrier "Midway" belongs. In order to secure the mobility of the Seventh Fleet in the "operations" against our people they are planning to turn the Sasebo port in southern Japan and the Chinhae port in south Korea into the chief bases of the piratic fleet.

They are also making desperate efforts to attack the northern half of the Republic from the air.

For these criminal "air operations" against us the US air force in Guam, Kadena of Okinawa, Yokota of Tokyo and the Clark base of the Philippines is constantly mobilized. Reports say that B-52 strategic bombers in Guam fly regularly over south Korea, twice every week, for nuclear-bombing exercises and air planes in the Kadena base regularly come to do long-distance low flight exercises over south Korea. According to the "US News and World Report," the tactical flying corps of the US air force in the Philippines are participating in exercises almost every day over south Korea. They are saying, betraying their aggressive design, that the US air force in south Korea will be reinforced in "case of emergency" with three Phantom wings in Okinawa, two Phantom wings in the Philippines and several wings in the US mainland.

All these show that the US imperialists are working more frantically for aggression and war against our people.

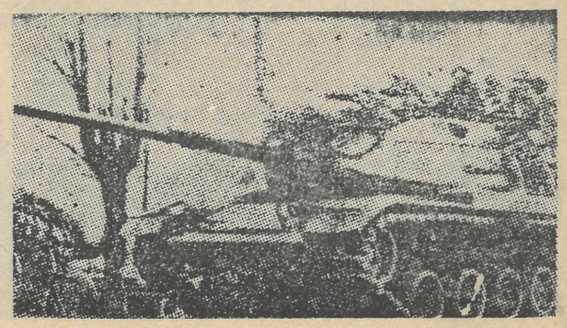
Their reckless war moves have created a new grave obstacle in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Our people will never tolerate their moves.

The US imperialists must discontinue war moves against our people and withdraw immediately all their aggression troops and lethal weapons from south Korea.

If they continue to follow the road of war ignoring the just demand of our people and the peace-lovers of the world, they will only meet a disgraceful defeat.

**Hong Gi Chang**

**The south Korean puppet clique frantically stage military exercises to start another war**





VOICE OF WORLD

# We Rap US Imperialism

For the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification the US imperialist aggressor troops, the chief obstacle, should withdraw from south Korea and stop their moves of aggression and war against our people.

This is the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the peace-lovers of the world and the demand of the times.

The US imperialist aggressors keep south Korea under their occupation and hinder the reunification of our country, disturbing Korean peace, frantically following the policy of aggression and war. The world people flay more and more bitterly their criminal acts and demand strongly their withdrawal.

In his telegram to President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK, President Samora Moises Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique said:

"The People's Republic of Mozambique strongly raps and denounces once again the manoeuvres of the US imperialists against the unshakable will of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, an internal affair of Korea.

I, on behalf of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, the People's Republic of Mozambique and its people and on my own, express our special internationalist solidarity with the untiring efforts of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and manifest internationalist solidarity with the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Government and the Korean people."

At the meeting of the Committee for Foreign Policy and International Relations of the Socialist Union of Working People of Yugoslavia, Alexander Bakocevic stated that Yugoslavia supports the efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea without any foreign interference, and continued:

"We fully support the DPRK's stand to reopen the dialogue between the north and south of Korea for reunification. We condemn all attempts to keep Korea bisected, because they run counter to the vital interest of the Korean people and their earnest desire."

Fifty-seven prominent parliamentarians and public figures of France said in their joint statement:

"Korea is bisected contrary to the will of her people.

For 30-odd years now national reunification has been made difficult by the interference and presence of foreign forces in the southern half of the country.

This artificial division is the cause of acute tension in this part and the rest of the world and apprehensions of the people who love justice and peace."

They strongly demanded that the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea unconditionally and immediately according to the UN resolution.

Twenty-four Portuguese Solons noted in their joint statement: "The peace-loving people of the world must pay attention to the tension and tragic reality of Korea and make every effort to put an end to them."

Peruvian Congressmen declared in their statement: "The division of Korea, the focus of the international tension, is the cause of the deep apprehension of all the world peace-loving people.

"We consider that such a situation should not be maintained any longer. The interests of the Korean people and peace in Asia and the rest of the world demand this.

...The US government should pull its troops out of south Korea as the President 'pledged' in his election campaign and have dialogue with the DPRK to solve the Korean question."

When the world people were strongly demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea a mass demonstration was held in New York denouncing the US imperialists' "two Koreas" plot and their miliary "aid" to the south Korean puppets.

Also the Malagasy news agency "Anta"

demanded that the US imperialists, the chief obstacle to Korean reunification, not interfere in the internal affair of Korea and withdraw from south Korea immediately, taking along all lethal weapons, in accordance with their "commitment" and went on:

"The Malagasy people will actively support and encourage the Korean people in their struggle until they achieve reunification."

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students stressed in its statement:

"Carter froze the US troop pullout from south Korea and is sending the US armed forces and various lethal weapons into south Korea in large numbers.

He does this with an aggressive aim to keep south Korea under their occupation, prevent the Korean people from attaining their country's independent and peaceful reunification and divide Korea into 'two Koreas' forever."

Higashitani Toshio, chief of the "National Liaison Council of the Study Societies of President Kim Il Sung's Works" in Japan, said:

"We solemnly declare to Carter that if he continues to work to create 'two Koreas' with force, refusing to learn a historical lesson from repeated defeats in Korea and going against the trend of the times towards independence, he will be thrown into an inescapable pit by the Korean people and the world people fighting under the banner of peace and democracy."

In the statement of its Secretariat the Finnish People's Democratic League demanded the immediate withdrawal of the US troops and appealed to all political parties, public organizations and individual personages loving peace and democracy to carry on the solidarity movement more energetically for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The British Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification, too, blamed in its statement that the US imperialists, instead of pulling out their occupation troops from south Korea, are more frantically trying to rig up 'two Koreas' and divide Korea forever, stepping up war preparations, and stressed that all progressives should actively support the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

# *Royal Lobster*

**Lobster is a decapod.**

**Different lobsters thrive in our limpid seas. The most famous of them are royal lobster in the East Sea of Korea and giant lobster in the West Sea.**

**Royal lobster lives in the cold undercurrent.**

**It is quite different in mode of life from giant lobster which lives in the warm sea water.**

**It is male until two years old. Then it becomes female gradually.**

**In three years it becomes a fully-grown female, when its cephalothorax measures about 3.7 cm in length, and in three years and two months it starts spawning.**

**It carries its eggs on the belly for about ten months. It detaches its eggs where the water is about 200 metres deep in February to March. A lobster lays 3,600 to 11,000 eggs.**

**The young hatch out in winter, usually from November or December to March or April. The time slightly differs annually according to the conditions of the hatching ground. The highest season is from late January to mid-February.**

**The hatchlings congregate in the inshore sea 50 to 60 metres deep in May to June. In September to October they move to the deeper undercurrent for food.**

**They grow fast, living on algae, small benthos like copepod, small shellfish, crab, fish, etc.**

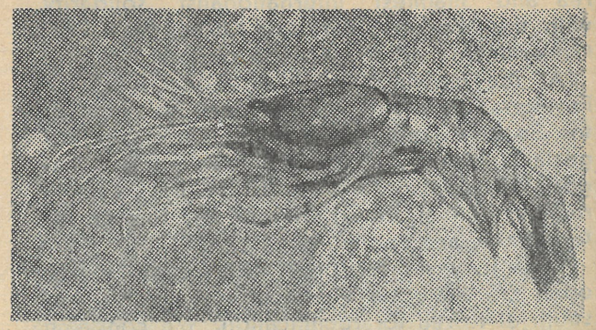
**The royal lobster measures 17 cm long or so.**

**It is a good sea food. It is supplied in raw to the population. It is also canned, seasoned and pickled or dried for food.**

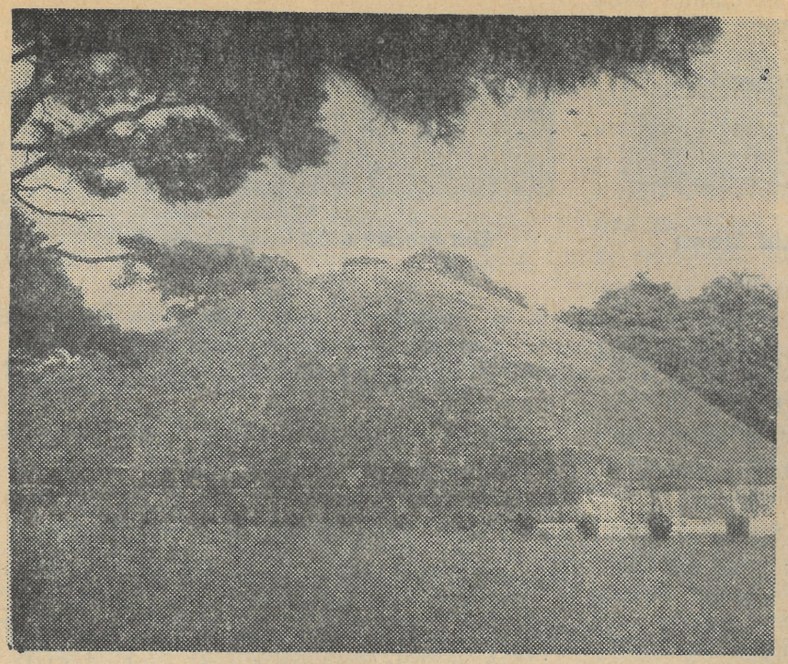
**Its beautiful red colour whets appetite.**

**Its flesh contains about 20.5 per cent of protein, 2.2 per cent of oil, and 100 grammes of it furnish 102.05 calories.**

**We are steadily increasing its population for the people through scientific researches and experiments.**







# *Tomb of Koguryo King Tongmyong*

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"A new socialist national culture never arises out of nothing. It is created by critically inheriting and developing the excellent traditions of our national culture handed down from generation to generation."**

According to his teaching, we critically inherit and develop the excellent traditions of our national culture.

He gave a clear-cut elucidation of the tomb of Koguryo King Tongmyong which had long remained outstanding in the historians' circle and instructed to keep it well.

Upon his instructions, our historians investigated, excavated and put in good order the tomb and other Koguryo remains in its vicinity. In the course they found many valuable things proving that the tomb is the real one of the founder of the Koguryo kingdom brought when Koguryo moved its capital to Pyongyang from Kugnaesong in 427.

The tomb lies in a quiet hill overgrown with old pine trees, near Pyongyang.

There are 20-odd tombs around it, each built in different times.

The tomb was first a quadrangular pyramid but was weathered into the present form of mound in the course of time. So it is supposed that originally it was much higher than the present one.

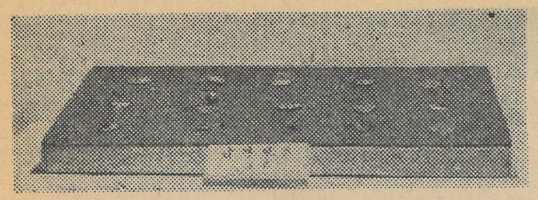
Architectually it is a combination of stone tomb and stone-chambered earthen tomb, two types of the Koguryo tombs.

The space around the tomb is paved 5 metres wide with beautiful pebbles of the equal size.

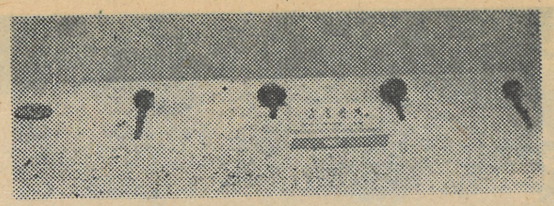
This grand quadrangular pyramid on the well-trimmed pedestal well blended with the graveyard inspires beholders with reverent awe unlike other Koguryo tombs.

The substructure of the tomb consists of two sepulchral chambers and a south-tending entrance room made of 44 fine granite blocks.

The inner chamber is much bigger than



Spangles of the gold crown



Gilt bronze nails used for the coffin

those of other Koguryo tombs. It is 4.21 metres from east to west, 4.18 metres from south to north and 3.88 metres high. Its walls are made of two big stone blocks with one on the other. The blocks measure 4.18-4.25 metres in length and 1.82-1.88 metres in height. The underlaid block is so big that the wall seems to be made of a block.

The floor is spread with two large stone plates 17 and 25 cm thick. Under it charcoal is laid 1.05 metres deep to drain groundwater.

The ceiling consists of stones laid in five tiers and roofing granite plate supported by them. The inner chamber is 2 metres high from the floor to the ceiling.

The front chamber, separated from the inner chamber by a stone gate, measures 3 metres long, 1.69 metres wide and 1.87 metres high, and has niches in the east and west walls.

The entrance room is connected to the front chamber by a stone gate. It is 4.25 metres long, 1.63 metres wide and 1.32 metres high.

The two big stone gates deserve special attention. The one connecting the two chambers is 1.86 metres high, 85 centimetres wide and 14 cm thick. It is a swing gate.

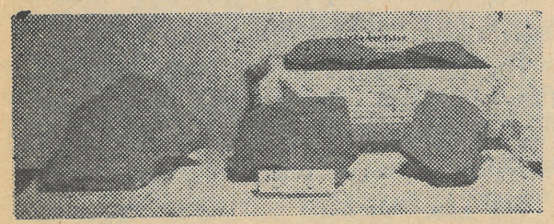
In the past people knew this tomb to have no mural. The Japanese imperialist aggressors opened it and destroyed it and took away what they wanted before liberation.

In the course of our recent excavation and survey, however, it was established that the tomb has murals.

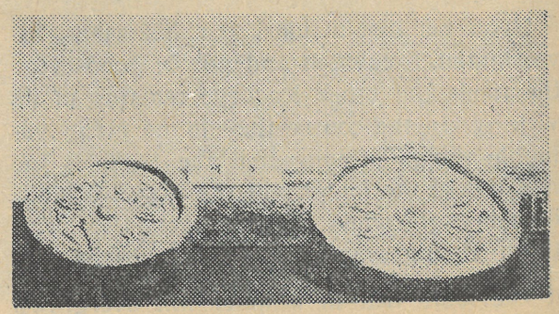
The inner chamber still retains murals in its east wall and ceiling. They are ornamental lotus flowers. They are spaced uniformly and drawn in lines. Only 104 flowers are discernible now. It is estimated that there were over 640 flowers.

Each flower is concise in touch, strong in lines and correct in scheme. Flowers 12 cm

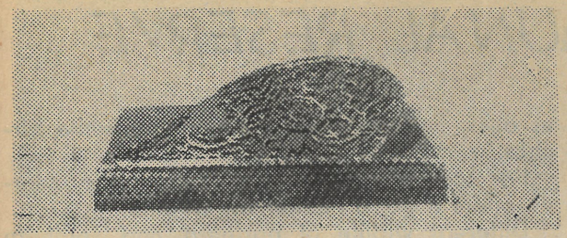
Pieces of inscribed concave tile



Bricks and antefixes







Gilt metal openwork with a pattern of a three-legged crow symbolic of the sun

across are drawn, 4.2 cm apart from one another.

According to Buddhism lotus flower symbolizes paradise.

Despite the reckless destruction and plunder by the Japanese imperialist aggressors before liberation, we found over 100 pieces of the king's crown ormaments and other things in the earth of the entrance room.

Our excavating group also discovered the site of a Buddhist temple with an area of about 30,000 square metres built in the Koguryo period, 120 metres away from the king's tomb. They also found the sites of 10-odd buildings laid out in symmetry around an octagonal pagoda. Surrounded by a gallery and divided into five sections, the temple is supposed to have been built when the king's tomb was moved here.

Particularly noteworthy is the northernmost building site which we suppose had the closest connection with the tomb. The building is the most elaborate of all these buildings.

Many roof tiles and earthenware found at the temple site bear letters proving clearly that the tomb was the king's tomb to which the Koguryo kingdom attached greatest importance.

The tomb is preserved today in our country as a national treasure. It is useful for the study of Koguryo history and culture.

**Chong Bong Sik**

## Over 780,000 Peasants Quit Countryside

**According to reports from Seoul, over 780,000 peasants of south Korea left the countryside last year.**

**This surpasses the 1977 figure by 300,000.**

**As a result, this year over 19,500 hectares of land in south Korea lay idle.**

**More and more peasants quit the countryside because the south Korean puppet clique bring in surplus farm produce from abroad at random and ruthlessly plunder the peasants so that the latter cannot live on farming.**

# YANGAMSAN FAUNAL RESERVE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"We must also take it up as a permanent work to protect and multiply mountain animals and fish in rivers and lakes."**

According to his instruction, we have established many faunal reserves, as well as nature reserves, in different places.

The Yangamsan faunal reserve lies in the south of the Masik mountain range extending north and south in the central part of our country, forming a watershed between the rivers flowing into the East Sea and those into the West Sea.

The reserve covers Mt. Yangam 1,124 metres above the sea and its surroundings. There is the upper Rimjin River to the west and the upper Komitanchon, a tributary of the river, to the east. The mountain is an extinct volcano with its crater in the middle. So its top is rocky and sheer like walls. The valleys are very deep and water runs down very rapidly.

The reserve is high and the temperature is comparatively low and there are many snowfalls in winter. The annual mean precipitation is fairly large, from 1,200 mm to 1,300 mm. This is why the reserve is covered with thick mixed forests of such conifers as pines, pinenuts and larches and such broad-leaved trees as oaks, lindens, black walnuts and white birches.

For such physiographical features the reserve offers a good habitat for wildlife.

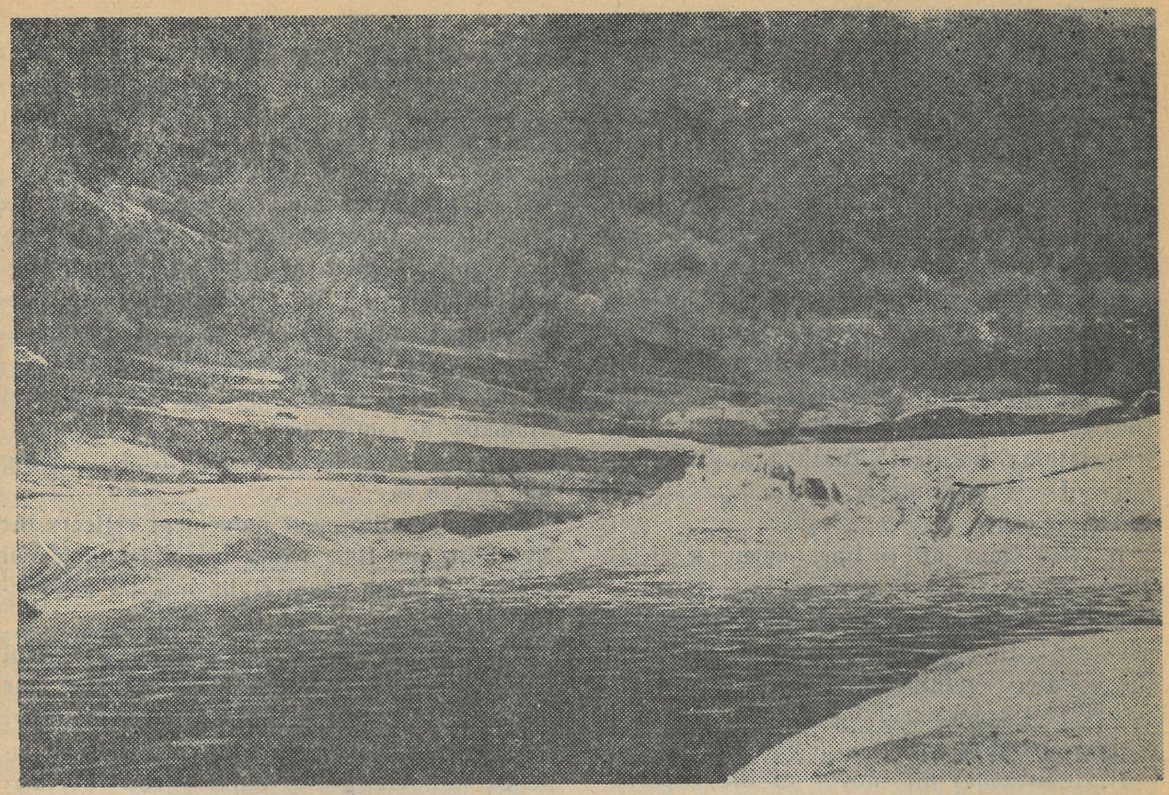
Different widlife of northern and southern origin come together on their way to the north or south in different seasons and the fauna of this area is very colourful. The protection of this fauna therefore is of special importance in that of our national fauna.

Our research data obtained so far show that the area is rich not only in the vertebrates but in the invertebrates, butterflies and parasitic wasps in particular.

As for the mammals, the most prominent is goral. Gorals live on rocky cliffs and their population is increasing yearly. In the thick woods below the cliffs live musk deer. Tigers haunt there too from time to time. Bears are seen in the deep valley thickets occasionally. Most of the ungulates—wild boar, roe deer, water deer and suchlike—and middle-sized carnivores—badger, racoon dog, wild cat, etc.—usually live in the woods of the mountain skirts. The thicker woods of the mountain are lived by such arboreal animals as yellow throated marten and squirrels. Water deer are usually known as the inhabitants of the plain. But they are found in this high mountain, which attracts scholars' attention.

**Beautiful Mt. Yangam**





**The upper Komitanchon Stream flowing down from Mt. Yangam**

The reserve also provides home to many insectivores such as hedgehog and bats including the creasy-snouted bat. The mountain is rich in humus soil beneath cliff ledges.

As for the avifauna, pheasants thrive on the mountain skirts and rock doves live in colony around the high crags.

At present the avifauna here counts over 180 species. This rich variety of avifauna is due to the colourfulness of both the resident and migratory birds. It is particularly to be noted that the reserve is lived by many nocturnal raptores including scops owl.

The representative reptiles living in the reserve are boa, viper, *Elaphe dione,* long-tailed lizard, etc. It is noteworthy that boa occurs in large numbers in this comparatively high mountain.

The most representative amphibian in the area is *maengkkongi* frog (*Kaloula borealis*). Toad and bell toad are also to be seen in large numbers.

The mountain streams are lived by common otter, mud turtle and salamander, besides fish. The most representative of the fish are barbus fish and *Coreoleuciscus splendidus* native to our country. *Salmo lenok* and skin carp are abundant as well.

What cut figures among the insects are butterflies including yellow tiger swallowtail. Our recent survey established the existence of over 20 species of parasitic wasps.

The reserve is valued much for such a colourful fauna.

Today research work is conducted and scientific and technical measures are taken in this reserve for the protection and proliferation of widlife of our country.

Chong Bong Guk

# Invincible Non-aligned Movement

The Sixth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Havana, the capital of Cuba, discussed the international problems requiring an urgent solution at present including the problem of enhancing the role of the non-aligned movement and strengthening its unity, the problem of making the overall examination and assessment of the international political situation and the problem of establishing a new international economic order.

It was held at a time when a fierce struggle is going on between the independent forces and the imperialist forces and between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces on the international scene, and for its importance it focused world attention on itself.

It, frustrating all moves of the imperialists and overcoming difficulties, successfully discussed items on the agenda, adopted a number of documents including its final declaration and an action programme for economic cooperation, and defended unity.

The successes of the conference fully proved the correctness of the policy set out in the joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presided over by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

The delegation of our Republic contributed to the success of the conference through its energetic activities conducted in accordance with the policy of the joint meeting.

Our people hail the successes of the summit conference.

The summit conference reaffirmed the intrinsic principles and characteristics of the non-aligned movement and its idea and purpose and clarified the tasks of the non-aligned countries for its strengthening and development and for sovereignty, independence, social progress and world peace.

This is the most important achievement made by the conference.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

**"The non-alignment movement reflects the trend of our time when many countries of the world claim equal right and are advancing along the road of independence."**

The non-aligned movement, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time, is an unaligned independent political force whose mission it is to defend independence and struggle to build a new independent and prosperous world against imperialist-colonialist aggression and interference, all forms of domination and plunder, subjugation and inequality.

This is the principle agreed on by the member nations and confirmed by the five summit conferences, thus forming the basis of the non-aligned movement.

The reaffirmation of this principle of the non-aligned movement by the recent summit conference proves a sure guarantee for its future development along its orbit as an independent political force.

It is also of weighty importance in maintaining and strengthening the unity and solidarity of this movement.

As the results of the conference show, the member nations of the non-aligned movement resolutely struggled against all attempts to split and destroy the movement and stamp out the principles of the movement and defended its unity. This was possible because they valued the unity of the movement and overcame factors of split, irrespective of ideology, social system and faith, from the common stand for independence and against subjugation and inequality. The conference showed that the force working for the unity of the non-aligned movement is stronger than that trying to divide it.

The conference increased the number of Coordinating Bureau members. This proves a very positive step in better reflecting the will of the member nations and achieving the unity in the future activity of the movement.

At the conference, our country became a Coordinating Bureau member.

The 6th Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries denounced the imperialists' moves of aggression and war and actively supported the people's anti-imperialist national liberation cause. The attendants of the conference strongly demanded disbandment of all the military blocs, dismantling of the foreign military bases in other countries and withdrawal of all foreign troops from there and establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones. This demand is indispensable for safeguarding world peace and security and promoting the victory of the people's liberation cause, independence cause.

The summit conference paid deep attention to an urgent problem in achieving the complete economic liberation of the non-aligned countries, the problem of destroying the old international economic order and establishing a new one and strengthening economic and technical cooperation among them.

The results of the summit conference promise further progress of the non-aligned movement in this field.

The summit voiced strong solidarity with our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The final declaration rejected all the attempts to rig up "two Koreas" and stressed that for the peaceful solution of the Korean question foreign troops should be withdrawn from south Korea and the Armistice Agreement be replaced by a peace agreement.

This is a reflection of the principled stand consistently maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic for the solution of the reunification problem and accords fully with the national desire of our people.

To prevent the split of the nation in Korea and realize her independent and peaceful reunification directly concerns the national dignity and sovereignty of our people and world peace and security, and it is an important part of the common cause of the non-aligned countries.

The strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement is badly needed today for the people's cause of independence.

The non-aligned movement which made its historic start nearly 20 years ago has today developed into a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force comprising 95 countries in its ranks, frustrating all sorts of destructive and subversive machinations by the imperialist forces. This is the common achievement of the peoples of all non-aligned countries.

The non-aligned movement is invincible because it reflects the basic trend of our time when the world's people demand independence and more and more countries take the road of independence and self-reliance.

Our Republic, as a full-fledged member nation of the non-aligned movement, will continue to fight for the defence of the idea and principles of the non-aligned movement and against imperialism and colonialism, all forms of domination, subjugation and inequality hindering the people's cause of independence and make all efforts to maintain independence and strengthen the unity of the movement.

# Non-aligned Countries Fight to Create Nuclear-Free, Peace Zones

The non-aligned countries are now fighting to create nuclear-free, peace zones in different areas of the world, withdraw foreign troops and military hardware and abolish military bases and establishments.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"Today the struggle of the people against the US imperialist policies of aggression and war has become a trend of the times that cannot be held in check."**

In recent years the non-aligned countries are intensifying their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones under the situation in which US-led imperialists have deployed nuclear weapons and aggressive armed forces in many regions of the world and stepping up aggression and war moves.

In particular, the US imperialists are now trying to expand military bases to all parts of the world and threaten and control small countries, brandishing nuclear weapons.

Under this situation, turning many areas of the world into nuclear-free, peace zones becomes a matter of urgency for the non-aligned countries in checking and frustrating the imperialist policy of aggression and war and achieving world peace and security.

The non-aligned countries can safeguard national independence and dignity and build a new, prosperous society only through the struggle against the imperialists' manoeuvrings for aggression and war.

The non-aligned countries in Asia and Africa are making every effort to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The US imperialists are pushing forward a plan to form the 5th Fleet composed of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers equipped with nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean and are building naval and air bases in the Diego Garcia and in and around the Persian Gulf. This means the formation of a chain of the US naval force, linked with the 6th Fleet of the Mediterranean Sea and the 7th Fleet of the Pacific Ocean, creating a new threat to the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean.

The British imperialists are planning to make four warships operative in the Indian Ocean.

These moves of imperialists constitute a grave menace to the sovereignty of the countries in this region and to peace and security there. That is why the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean are fighting to make the imperialist aggressive forces withdraw and convert this ocean into a peace zone.

In the international conference held sometime ago to discuss the problem of the Indian Ocean, delegates of many non-aligned countries and developing countries condemned the imperialists who are keying up the tension in this region, flagrantly violating the 1971 UN resolution which proclaimed the Indian Ocean as a peace zone.

Recently Madagascar and India declared that the imperialists' new aggressive moves in the Indian Ocean are an open threat to their sovereignty.

The Foreign Minister of Iran insisted that the concentration of armed forces on the Indian Ocean by the US imperialists should be stopped immediately. To cope with the imperialists' moves, the Government of Seychelles has taken a step to strengthen its defence capacity.

Sri Lanka, Iraq, Mozambique and other countries are also focussing their efforts on the endeavour to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

At the 6th Havana Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, delegates of many countries never missed touching on the creation of peace zones free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases and troops in the Indian Ocean, Latin America and other regions.

Stressing that all coastal countries of the Mediterranean Sea should join efforts to convert this region into a zone of peace and cooperation, Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito stated: I support the efforts devoted to forming such zones in the Indian Ocean, Latin America and other regions.

In his speech Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman called upon all the non-aligned countries to fight to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The State Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates referred to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Indian Ocean.

The non-aligned countries and the peace-lovers throughout the world are striving to expand a nuclear-free, peace zone to many regions of Asia including Southeast Asia, Africa, Middle East, Mediterranean Sea, Europe and other parts of the world.

When this zone is created in all parts of the world and the danger of nuclear war is eliminated with concerted efforts of the non-aligned countries and developing countries, world peace and security will be practically secured.

**Kim Gyong Hui**



# Salute Malta's National Holiday

December 13 this year is the national holiday of the Republic of Malta.

Malta lies on the sea route linking Asia, Europe and Africa and her name means "port." Malta had been under imperialist yoke for more than 200 years.

Five years ago the Maltese government abolished the old Constitution forced by the imperialists and adopted a new one and proclaimed the Republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The people must fight foreign imperialists to the end, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and completely eradicate the traces of colonialism in all spheres of politics, economy and culture."**

After their country's independence the Maltese people have gained much success in their struggle for eradicating the traces of colonialism and creating a new life under the slogan "Malta for the Maltese people."

The Maltese government nationalized many foreign monopolies and private enterprises and established middle and small factories in different places.

Shipbuilding is developing. A ship repair shop, one of the biggest enterprises in Malta, was nationalized and replenished with many machines and equipment. Thus the shop builds various cargo ships too.

An admirable success is noted in the textile industry.

Great progress has been made in education and culture.

Education is conducted in national language instead of foreign language.

Newspapers, magazines and other publications are issued in national language and streets, factories, hotels and others are given Maltese names.

Culture is developed in accord with the national traditions and mode of life of the Maltese people. Recently the British Culture Centre was closed down in Valletta.

Externally the Maltese government follows the non-alignment policy. It actively develops the relations with the third-world countries and cooperates with them and supports their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

In March this year the Maltese government had all foreign military bases in the country dismantled.

Friendly and cooperative relations are steadily developing between Korea and Malta on the principle of independence and mutual respect.

The visit to our country by Maltese Premier Dominic Mintoff in January 1975 developed the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a higher stage.

The Maltese people extend firm support and solidarity to our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great inspiration to our people in their just cause.

The Korean people send warm congratulations and greetings to the Maltese people on their national holiday and heartily wish them greater success in their worthy struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country against domination and sabjugation.

# "Protean Red-Uniformed General"

In April 1592 the Japanese aggressors made a surprise attack on our country with 170,000 armymen and 30,000-40,000 navymen with a wild ambition of overseas invasion.

Instantly the whole land turned into a scene of nationwide war of resistance against the Japanese invaders.

The aggressors suffered a succession of defeats on land and sea.

In order to recover from their defeats the enemies reinvaded our country with 140,000 armymen and hundreds of war vessels.

Our ancestors crowned the war of seven years up to November 1598 with a brilliant victory, fully displaying patriotism and matchless bravery and inflicting heavy casualties upon the aggressors.

The war called "Imjin Patriotic War" produced many stories of heroic deeds.

"Protean Red-Uniformed General" is one of them.

This story begins in 1588, before the start of the war.

The aggressive moves of the Nuchens became pronounced in the north and alarming rumor of imminent Japanese invasion was afloat throughout the country.

There lived Kwak Jae U and his wife in a country of Kyongsang Province.

Even in this disquiet circumstance the couple worked hard in the field, from dawn to dusk.

But everything they did was different from what other people did.

His wife, while raising crops, planted gourd around their house and fields and kept honeybees.

She fenced a solitary place at the mountain foot and even raised many snakes there, exciting public curiosity.

She did gourd and bee farming very well.

Some gourds bore more than 100 fruits each a year and she had hundreds of beehives in a few years and the fenced lot was full of various snakes to overflowing.

She liberally gave honey to villagers but never gourds and she caught into the lot all snakes she found. She cut top and bottom of gourds for lids, dried them, lacquered them in red and black and kept them.

Her husband. Kwak Jae U, liked to mingle with young villagers even at nearly 40 years of age and made the village alive with the beating of gongs in the morning and evening.

Then quite often he arranged wrestling matches, horse-riding and bow-shooting.

In winter he rode on horse with 50-60 young men and went into mountains and hawked.

While hawking, he trained them to strictly observe discipline and highly praised and encouraged those who were brave and good at hunting.

Young villagers respected him and gathered around him like clouds. They asked and followed his counsel in everything.

Years flew by.

One night his wife put a small bundle before him and said:

"This is a red uniform with white overclothes. Famous generals are said from ancient times to be brave and know how to lead their army and trick the enemies. This will help you closely band together our troops and terrify the enemies.

Even beasts use different ways in coming in and out of their dens. We should build houses in the depth of mountains and keep food there to meet emergency, I think."

These words moved her husband to admiration. The next day he went deep into among mountains with young people, where they built houses and kept food.

And he zealously practiced at changing the colours of his uniform.

Time rolled on and the year 1592 came.

Words of imminent Japanese aggression reached them who seemed to be engrossed in hawking.

On April 13, 1592 the villainous Japanese aggressors landed in southern Korea and came up to Seoul at a breath.

At this news hundreds of young villagers volunteered to fight the aggressors.

Kwak Jae U organized them into a volunteer unit and became their commander.

They hit back the enemies who invaded their village three times.

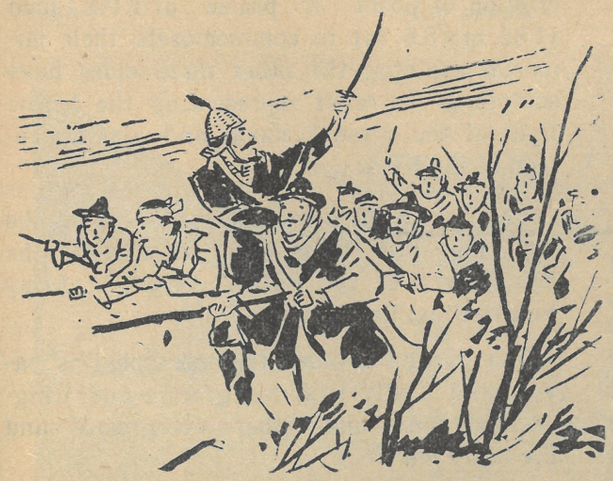
In the course they realized that fighting was little different from hawking and fought well each time.

They voluntarily observed their discipline. When Kwak Jae U wore red they charged at the enemies and when white they quickly retreated.

They won battle after battle.

The aggressors were hit hard by our navy on sea and by the volunteer troops on land and lost morale.

Unable to fulfil their wild ambition, the invaders attacked and ravaged villages and killed defenceless women at random.



One day the enemies fell upon the village where Kwak Jae U's volunteer unit stayed.

Informed of this. Kwak Jae U sent old people, children and women into among mountains and made volunteers wait for the enemies in the mountain to the rear of the village.

When the Japs arrived at the village not a soul was to be found there.

Goggling their greedy eyes, the panic-stricken enemies broke into houses to take away whatever they liked.

They found gracefully lacquered things in the rooms. They were gourds Kwak's wife had prepared.

The greedy enemies thought they contained something valuable and opened the lids. The moment lots of bees hummed out of them and stung them in face, hand and other parts of their bodies and they ran out hurry-scarry.

They gave cries of pain looking at each other's swollen face, when volunteers with the red-uniformed commander on horseback at the head turned on the enemies, wielding spears, and finished off most of invaders.

After a few days the enemies doubled their force and attacked the village again.

Now they knew about beehives and tried to take them out as soon as they went into rooms. But now the bottom of beehives fell and snakes dropped out of them.

Cries of surprise came from houses.

Volunteers came down from the mountain and cut down like grass the heads of the enemies who were at a loss what to do.

Enraged at their miserable defeat the enemy commander attacked the village himself at a moonlit night, leading large troops.

There was a terrible talk among the enemy soldiers about "magic gourds" stinging man to death or changing him to a snake. So no one dared touch red and black gourds though they were empty.

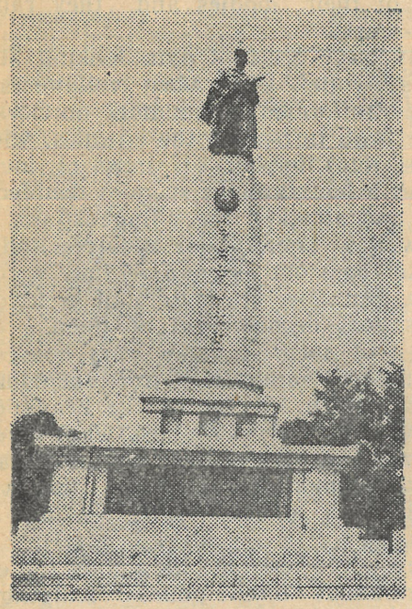
In this attack too the enemies suffered heavy casualties and never turned up again at the village.

Kwak Jae U and his volunteer troops went over to offensives and won every battle and wiped out a large number of enemy troops.

The enemies called him a "protean red-uniformed general" and ran away in fright at the sight of his volunteer troops.

# DO YOU KNOW?

## Monument to Fallen People's Army Soldiers



This monument was erected on Haebang Hill in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, on February 8, 1959, to commemorate the immortal exploits of men and officers of the Korean People's Army who died a heroic death, displaying peerless patriotic devotion and collective heroism, during the great Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) against the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

It faces southeastwards. It consists of square base, octagonal support and bronze statue of a KPA soldier on it.

It is about 25 metres high and the statue is 6 metres.

The statue portrays a KPA soldier standing with an automatic in his hands and his camouflaging white cloth flying in the wind. It vividly expresses our KPA men's unbounded loyalty to the great leader and their spirit of selfless service to the country and the people.

The frontside of the base bears an inscription of poem in praise of KPA men (1.82 m×6.6 m) to commemorate their immortal exploits; the other three sides have sculptures in relief representing the heroic fight of the ground, naval and air servicemen of the KPA.

The monument bears the cap badge of the KPA men and the golden letters of the "Monument to the Fallen People's Army Soldiers" on its support.

The ground around the monument is paved with neatly trimmed granite and fringed with pines and other evergreens and broad-leaved trees.



## South Gate of Taesongsan Fortress Walls

*The South Gate of the Taesongsan Fortress Walls, together with the fortress itself, is a historic remain showing the heroic struggle of the Koguryo people.*

*It stands in the centre of the valley where meet the old fortress walls coming down from the Somun and Chujak Peaks of Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang, our revolutionary capital.*

*It was built before Koguryo moved its capital to Pyongyang.*

*The fortress was used for battle during war.*

*It had many gates and the South Gate was the biggest and strongest of them all. The gate had everything which the front gate of a fortress guarding the capital should have.*

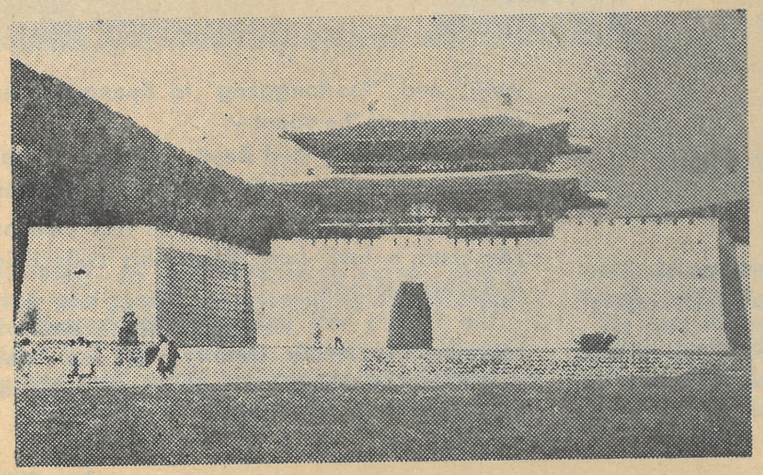
*The gate consists of the substructure of well-trimmed stone and the superstructure. It measures 19.1 metres in height.*

*The strong substructure has embrasures as well as the wings called "Chokdae" on both sides which the Koguryo people devised in fortress-building to beat back the enemy.*

*The gate was a fortified gate whose foundation and walls are very strong and which has everything needed to hit back the enemy attack. It played a big role in striking back the enemy in battle.*

*It keeps the architectural features of Koguryo in column, colourful openwork, curved roof, gorgeous colours, etc.*

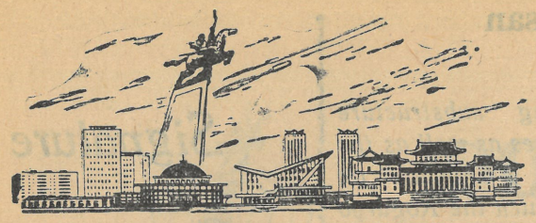
*The gate has been restored to its original state according to our Party's policy of preserving well historical relics and remains. It, together with Mt. Taesong as a pleasure park, is now used for the patriotic education and cultural recreation of our working people.*



## *Signature Campaign*

In March this year the enlarged meeting of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea adopted an appeal to governments, parliaments, political parties and public organizations of various countries, national committees for supporting Korean reunification and peace lovers in the world. The appeal called upon them to intensify the international solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea including signature campaign, mass meeting and demonstration.

In response to this appeal signature campaigns are going on in various forms and ways throughout the world. Heads of state, party and government leaders, representatives of political parties and public organizations, prominent public figures and all segments of people of over 40 countries and representatives of international and regional organizations—more than 190 million in all—had participated in the campaigns by August.



# News

## Belt Conveyor Built at Nampo Port

A modern belt conveyor was built at the Nampo port.

The three-revolution team members in South Pyongan Province and builders of this port completed the fine belt conveyor in a brief period far ahead of schedule, fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

With their collective creative wisdom they comprehensively mechanized and introduced industrial TV in, the loading of paper-packed freight and made equipment.

The new conveyor is another brilliant fruition of the struggle for implementing the great leader's policy of transport by cableways, belt conveyors and pipelines and the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

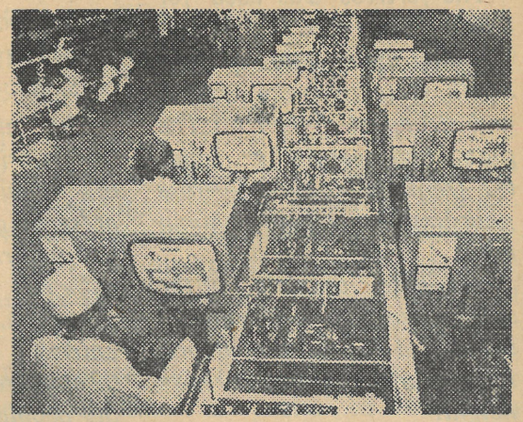
## Television Factory Built

A large modern television factory has been built in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The factory called the Taedonggang Television Factory has over 10 shops, including the assembling, mechanic processing and maintenance shops, for the production of TV sets. All production processes are assembly-lined.

The factory has 15 research rooms including the color television and electronic appliance research rooms. It has its own "TV broadcasting station" sending standard test chart for the regulation of image on the screen of TV sets produced.

It is now supplying its products "Pyongyang" and "Taedonggang" to Pyongyang and other parts of the country.



Its construction had been regarded to take 5-6 years in view of its scale and equipment.

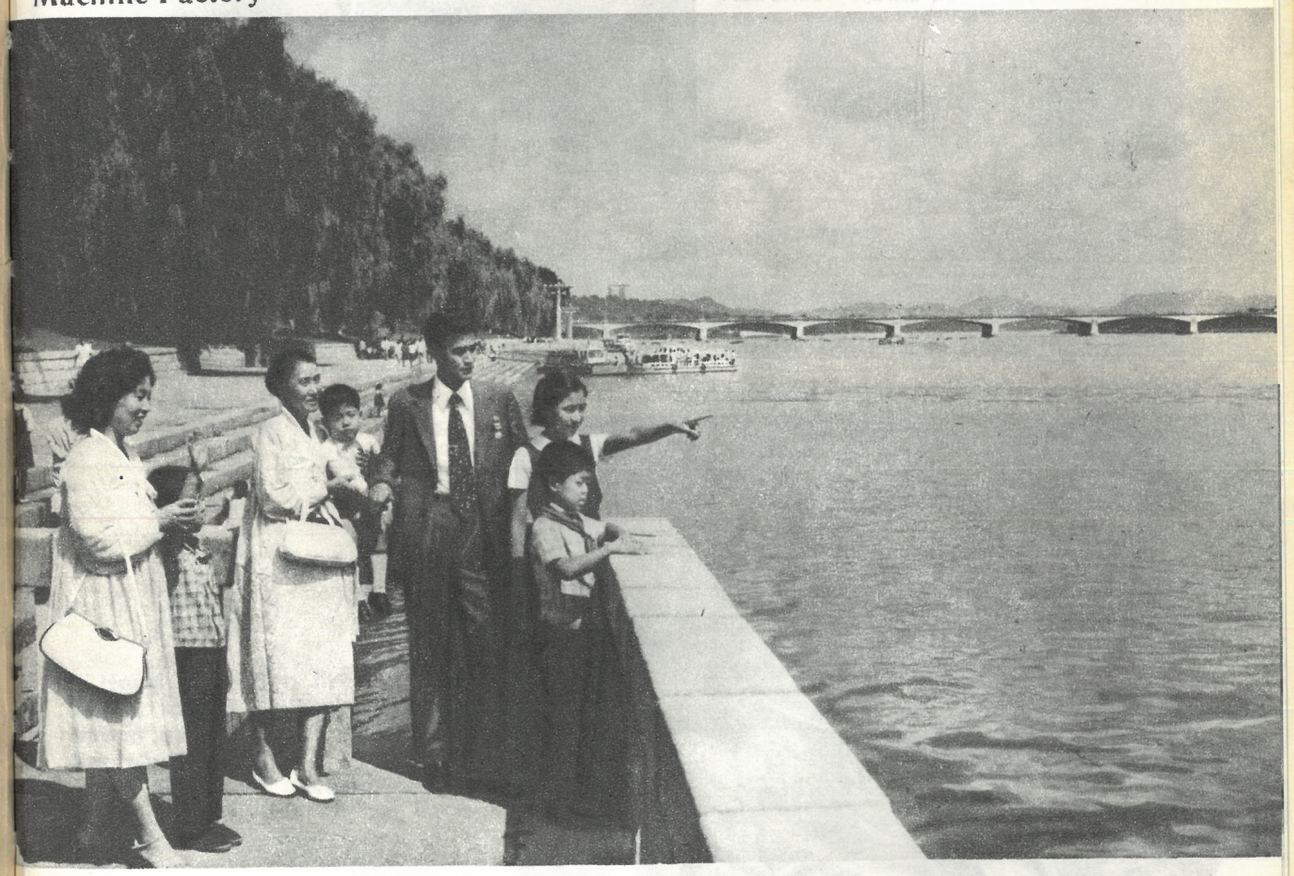
But the constructors built it in less than one year and a half, fully displaying collectivism and mass heroism.

The factory will help our Party's policy of covering the whole country with the television network, which has been successfully realised, bear a greater fruit.



# HIGHEST HONOUR IN THE HOMELAND

**Labour Hero Kim Se Chal of the Pyongyang Footwear-Machine Factory**



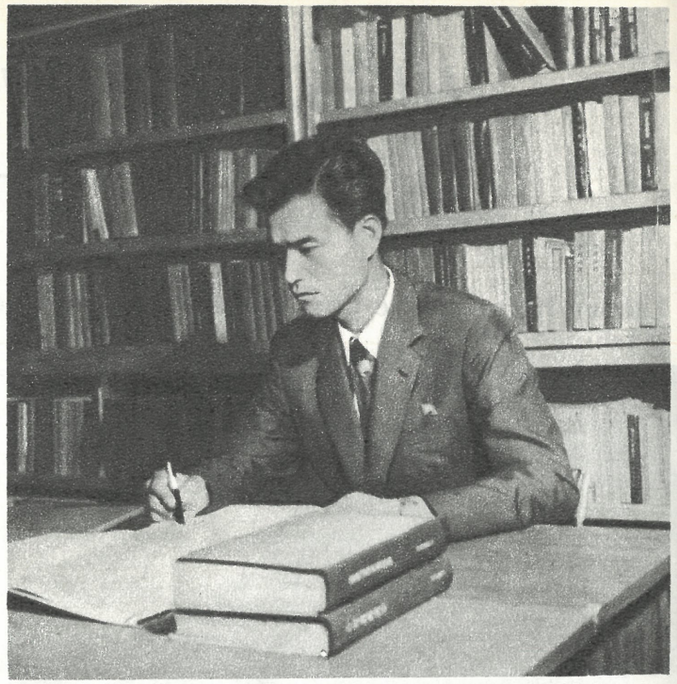
**He enjoys a rest with his family**

**He tried in vain to learn in Japan where money and power are everything and Koreans suffer national discrimination.**

**After his return home, however, he was provided with stable job and worked hard for the country and the people and learned while working under the advanced socialist educational system.**

**He had the great honour to receive teachings from the fatherly leader many times and got the title of Labour Hero.**

He always studies hard



He discusses a new technical innovation plan

## Labour Hero Hong Jong Son of the Ripsok Cooperative Farm in Mundok County

He speaks about the love of the fatherly leader who has reared him to be a Labour Hero

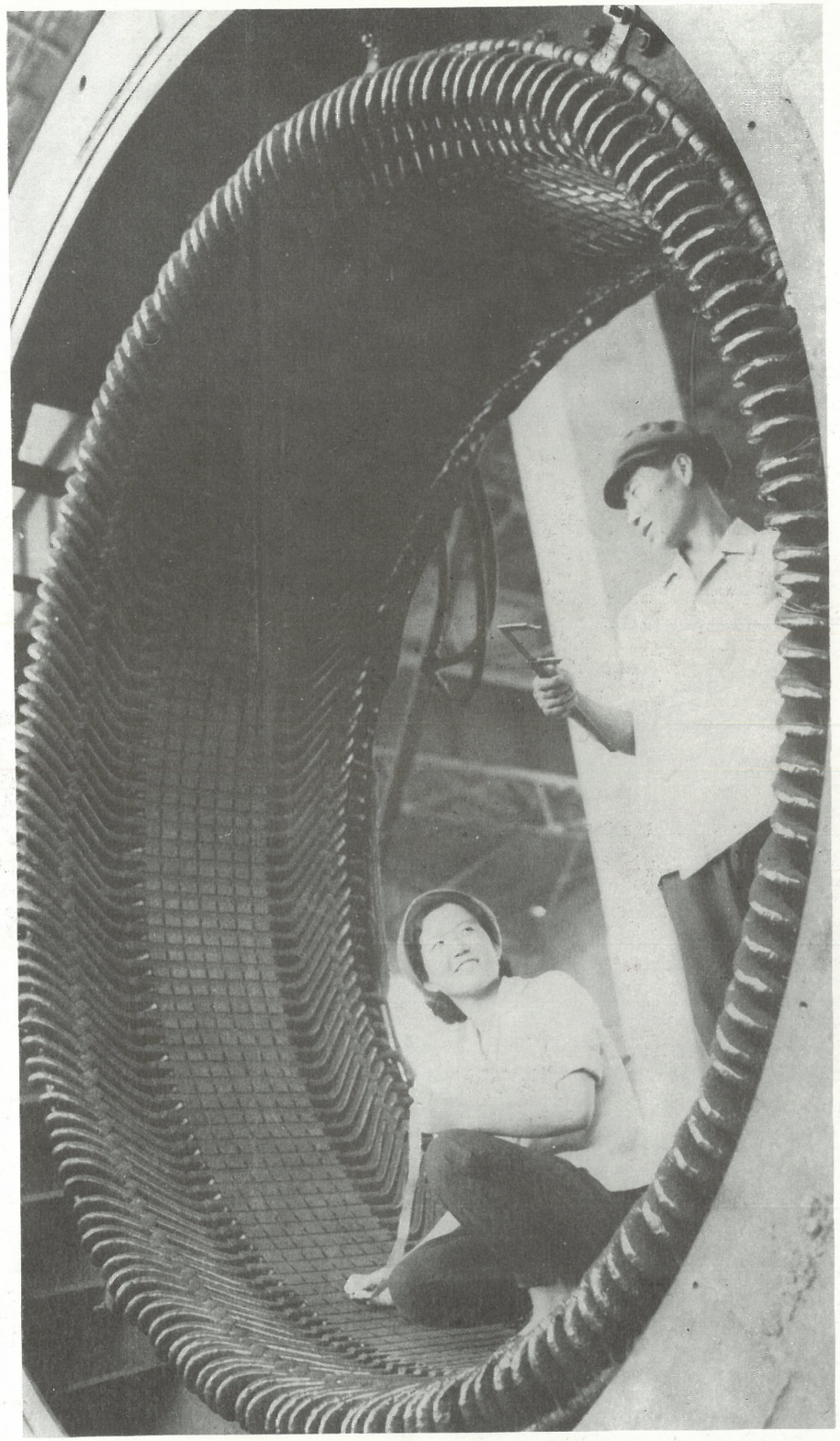
Hong Jong Son lived a miserable life in Japan, suffering all manner of national humiliation and discrimination and rummaging in the refuse dump.

But it has now become an old story. In the socialist countryside he has done his best to be loyal to the great leader. His daughter Hong Chong Mi, following him, has devoted her all to socialist rural construction.

He talks with youngsters about the bright future of the farm

"Daddy! I too will grow the flower!"

He shares the joy of rich crop with cooperative farmers



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